

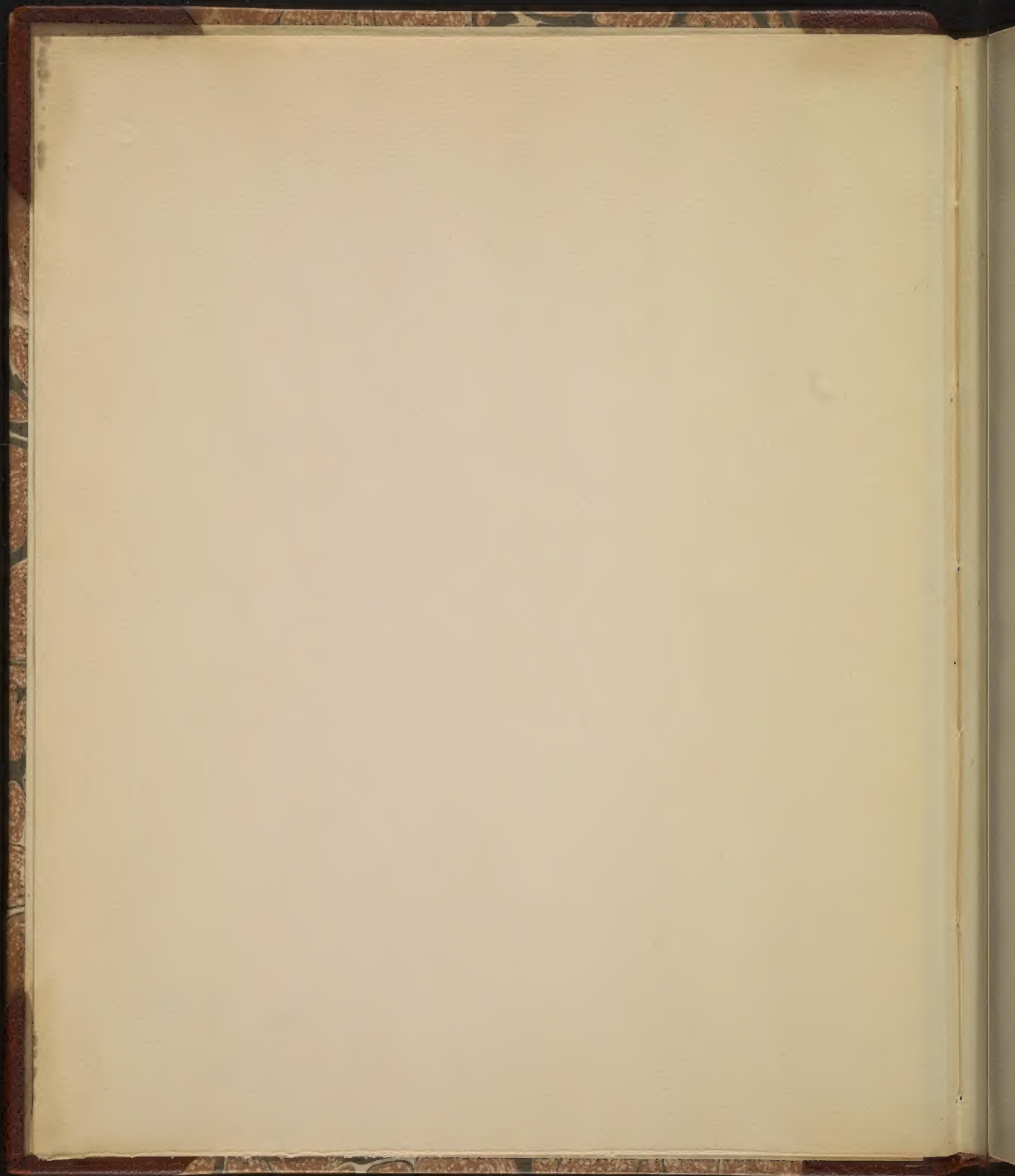




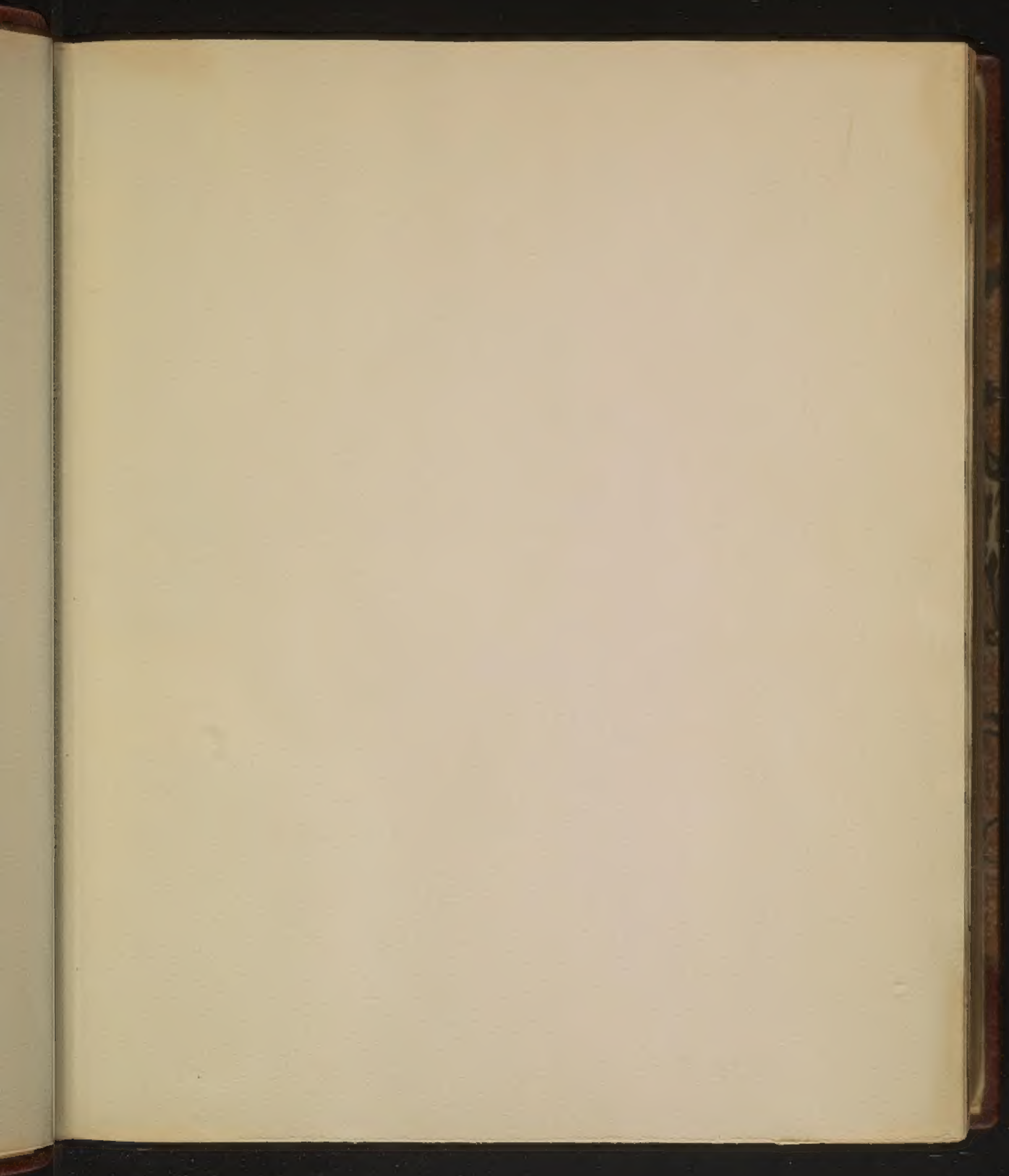


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Item 7















Notes

from the

Lectures

of

Benjamin Rush M.D.

Professor of the  
Institutes & Practice of Medicine

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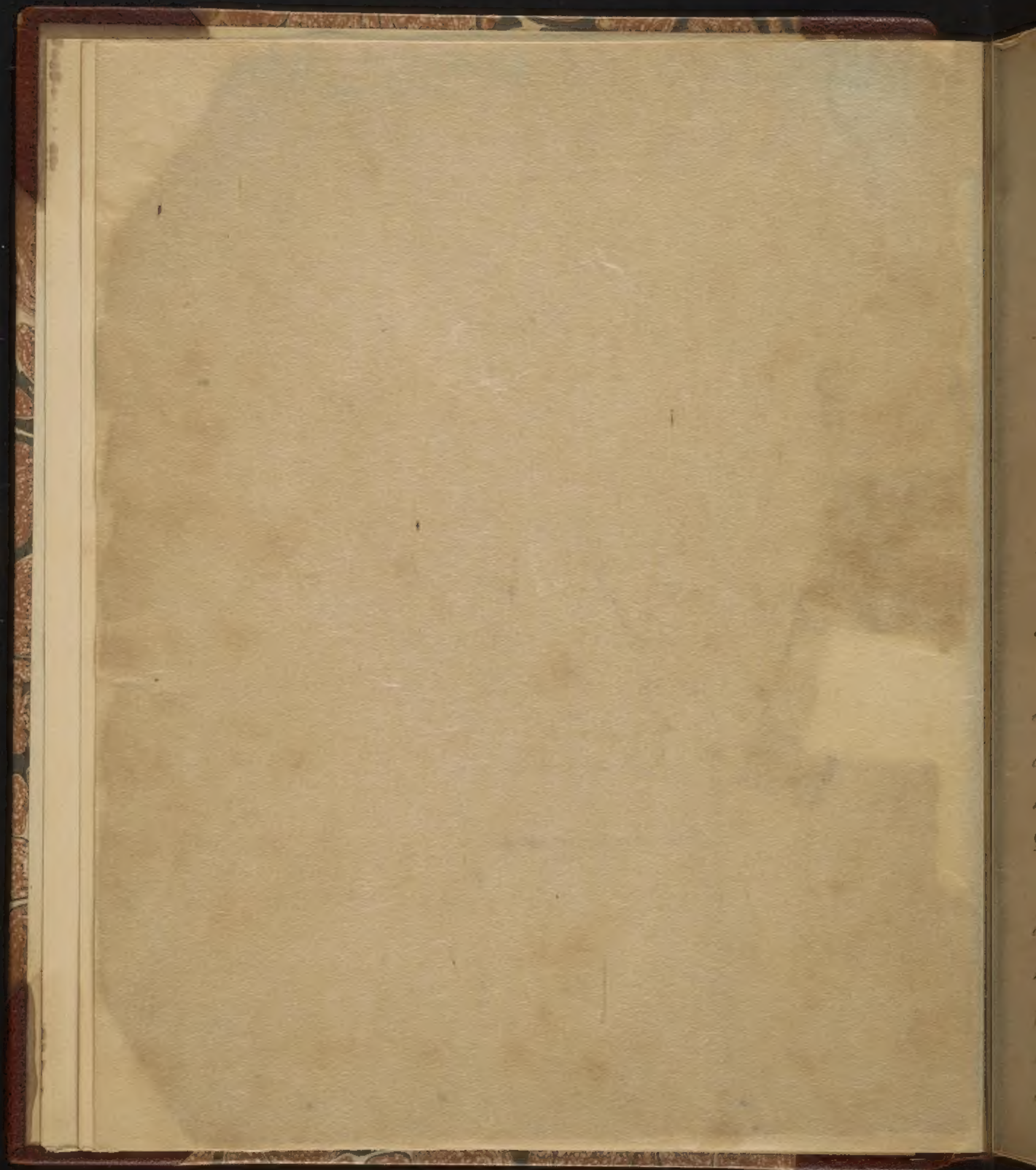
Vol. 1

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University of Pennsylvania

1809. 10.







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## Notes &c

Gentlemen

My business in this University is to teach the Institutes & Practice of Medicine.

The Institutes are divided into four parts. Physiology, Hygiene, Pathology & Therapeutics.

Physiology includes the history of the human body in its healthy state. It should be studied in combination with Anatomy.

Hygiene includes the art of preserving health.

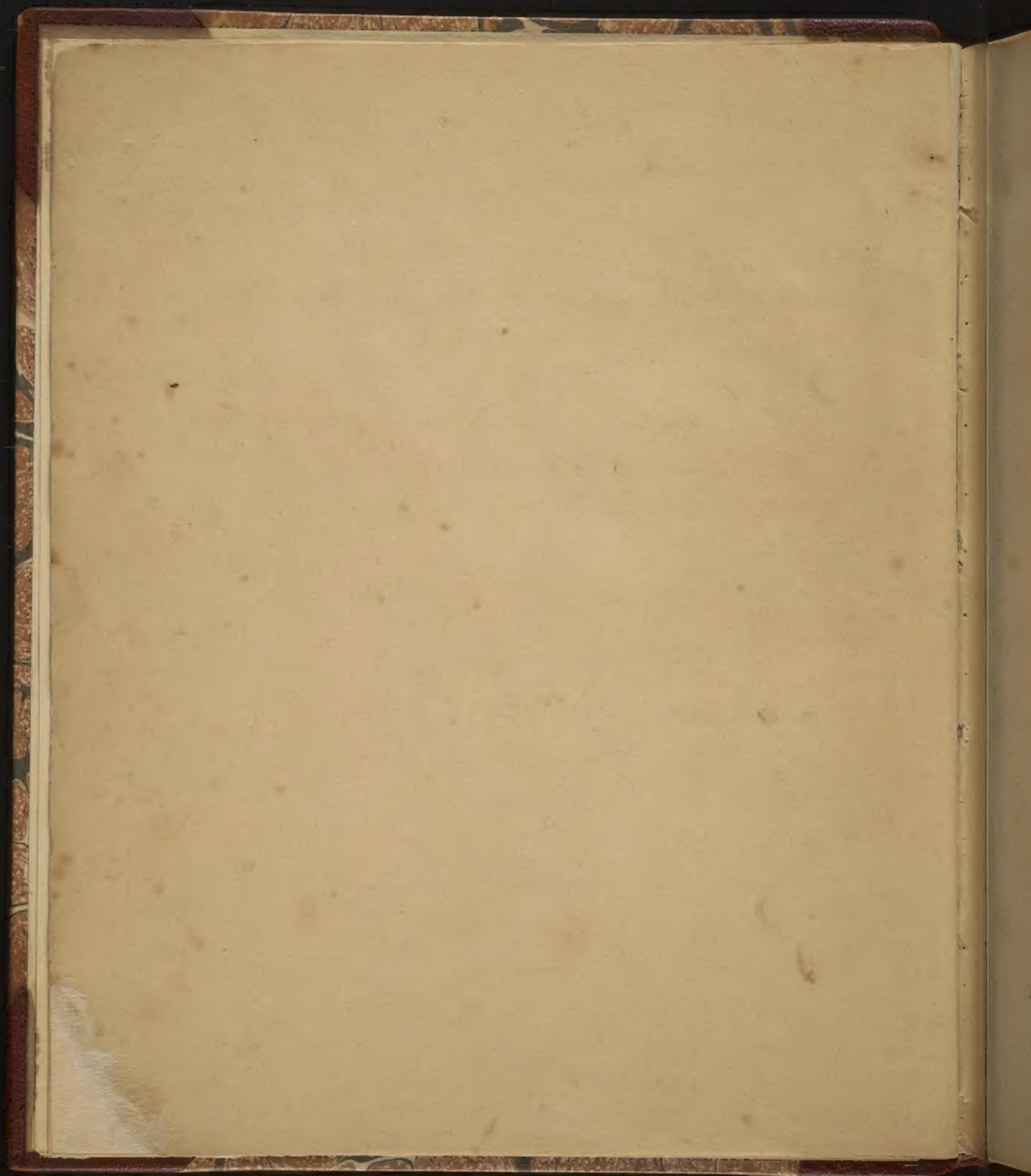
Pathology includes the history of the causes & seats of Diseases.

Therapeutics teaches the remedies for the cure of Diseases.

Medicine may be compared to a tripod, it is supported by Observation, Experience & Theory. It is very common to decry theory, but the mind of man is always active and consequently must think; the celebrated Doctor Darwin says "To think is to theorize".

There are some erroneous theories in the science of Medicine which should be guarded against. Dr Brown says debility is the cause of fever. Dr Boerhaave, that the concentration of the blood or what we now call coagulation is the cause of fever. Dr Cullen says it depends on a spasm of the extreme vessels. These opinions are all false, a morbid & premature







tural action of the blisters is the cure of itves.

1. From the experience related to a third generation.
2. From the experience, especially in small children, as nurses.
3. From their own families and confidence and from the influence of others.

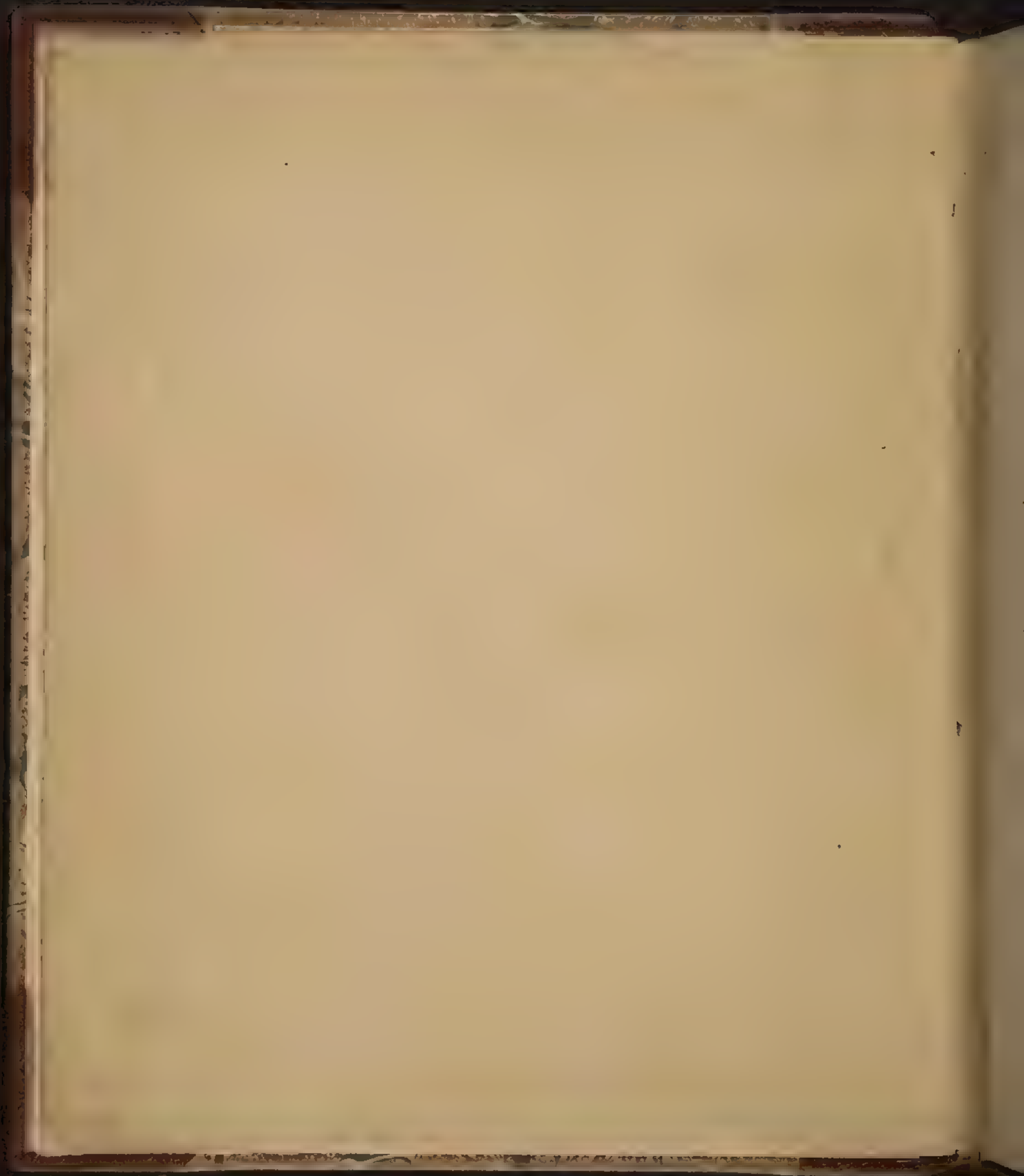
There is a ~~large~~ quantity of letters which I am going to take  
as well as a ~~number~~ <sup>quantity</sup> of papers and notes.

There are three modes of stirring up the  
 same subject & I consider Mr. 2. Grounds  
 Letter 3. as a capital examination & attention to the  
 subject & because of the risk

[illegible]

Fin







In lectures we have a presentation of all the important  
 events in medical history, more convenient to hear,  
 & as a rule, more interesting than to read; alone. In in-  
 struction we receive our lesson from a man who is  
 himself an expert in the subject, & who can give us  
 information which we could not get from any other source,  
 & who can give us the information in a way which  
 is not only more interesting but also more effective. It is  
 not only the lecturer who gives us the information, but  
 also the student who receives it. The student must be  
 interested in the subject, & must be able to follow the  
 lecturer's reasoning. The lecturer must be able to present  
 the material in a way which is both interesting & effective.  
 The student must be able to follow the lecturer's reasoning,  
 & must be able to apply the principles which he has  
 learned to the practice of medicine. The lecturer must  
 be able to present the material in a way which is both  
 interesting & effective. The student must be able to  
 follow the lecturer's reasoning, & must be able to apply  
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 reasoning, & must be able to apply the principles which  
 he has learned to the practice of medicine.

The next step is to make the student aware of the  
 importance of the subject, & to make him feel that  
 he is studying a subject which is of great importance  
 to the human race. The lecturer must be able to  
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 & effective. The student must be able to follow the  
 lecturer's reasoning, & must be able to apply the  
 principles which he has learned to the practice of  
 medicine.







I have been thinking of you & of the  
the 20th of the month. I have been a very busy  
time. I have been thinking of you & of the  
of a very busy time.

1. <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> 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but even at the same time we are careful not to make  
it more so, this will prevent the numerous objections  
which our friends are sure to have in their minds, & we shall  
be able to put at the disposal of the public a work which we  
know is well calculated to do good, and which every  
man of sense and feeling will be anxious to see in circulation,  
to read, and to be able to put at the disposal of the public, and we shall  
not be forced to make any more, and at the same  
time we shall have a work which should always give the public  
a new and interesting view of the subject, and which we  
shall not be able to do without, and which we shall be able to do without.







11  
Let us at the same time give the patient with medicines as soon  
as you have prescribed them.

It is not to be seen from cases that are common to those  
that are uncommon. The old Dr. Hamilton while a student  
sometimes in his course being at the Hospital one day  
examining a patient a fellow in a fever, whilst several  
others were there were examining a child with two heads,  
one of the doctors that examined him said to him a boy & he  
did not know & he said a common one, he replied "no"  
it was a boy & a girl with two heads again but  
what he was saying was of the kind.

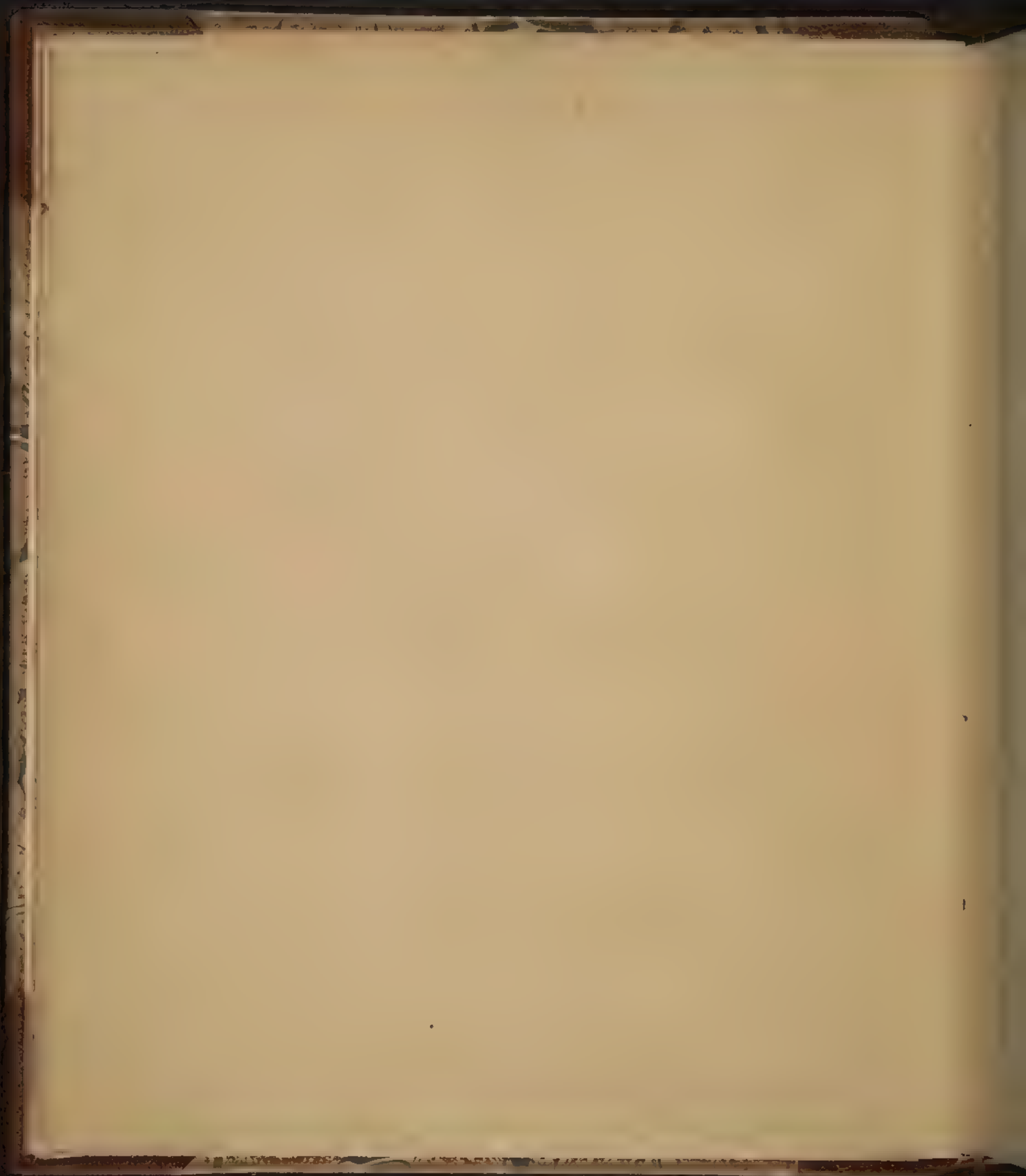
It is not to be seen patients in critical stages of of those who  
are now with him have an opportunity to examine the pulse  
more often than they ought, carefully marking & every change in  
the pulse.

6 Do not leave your patients till they are perfectly cured  
for convalescence, you come to cases frequently attended  
with danger & have known several cases of death, from  
the want of leaving them patients to convalesce.

7 Let no avocations of any kind hinder you from attending  
your patients. 8 Let your conversation be regulated  
to the patient with care.

9 Let not your patients be troubled with the  
presence of the physician & always treated with the greatest  
attention.







himself. I will now know a young Egyptian that became res.  
 to be a woman in his profession who sported with the dis-  
 semination.

We proceed next in order to give some Rules to be attended  
 to in the treatment.

1. An Egyptian should show the utmost respect & great civility  
 to his patient.

2. When your patient is ill, dress in a neat, clean, white  
 robe, and go to his bedside. If he is ill, sit by his side, and  
 attend him. If he is well, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is  
 ill, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is well, sit by his side, and  
 attend him. If he is ill, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is well,  
 sit by his side, and attend him.

3. When your patient is ill, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is  
 well, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is ill, sit by his side, and  
 attend him. If he is well, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is ill,  
 sit by his side, and attend him. If he is well, sit by his side, and  
 attend him. If he is ill, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is well,  
 sit by his side, and attend him.

4. After entering a sick room, do not sit down on the patient's bed.  
 Instead, sit on a stool or on the floor. If the patient is ill, sit by his  
 side, and attend him. If he is well, sit by his side, and attend him.  
 If he is ill, sit by his side, and attend him. If he is well, sit by his  
 side, and attend him.

In obtaining an account of your patient's disease

1. Let me know the nature of his disease. The seat of his  
 pain, and how he feels. Describe to me all his symptoms.  
 Let me know in which of the four seasons he first became ill.







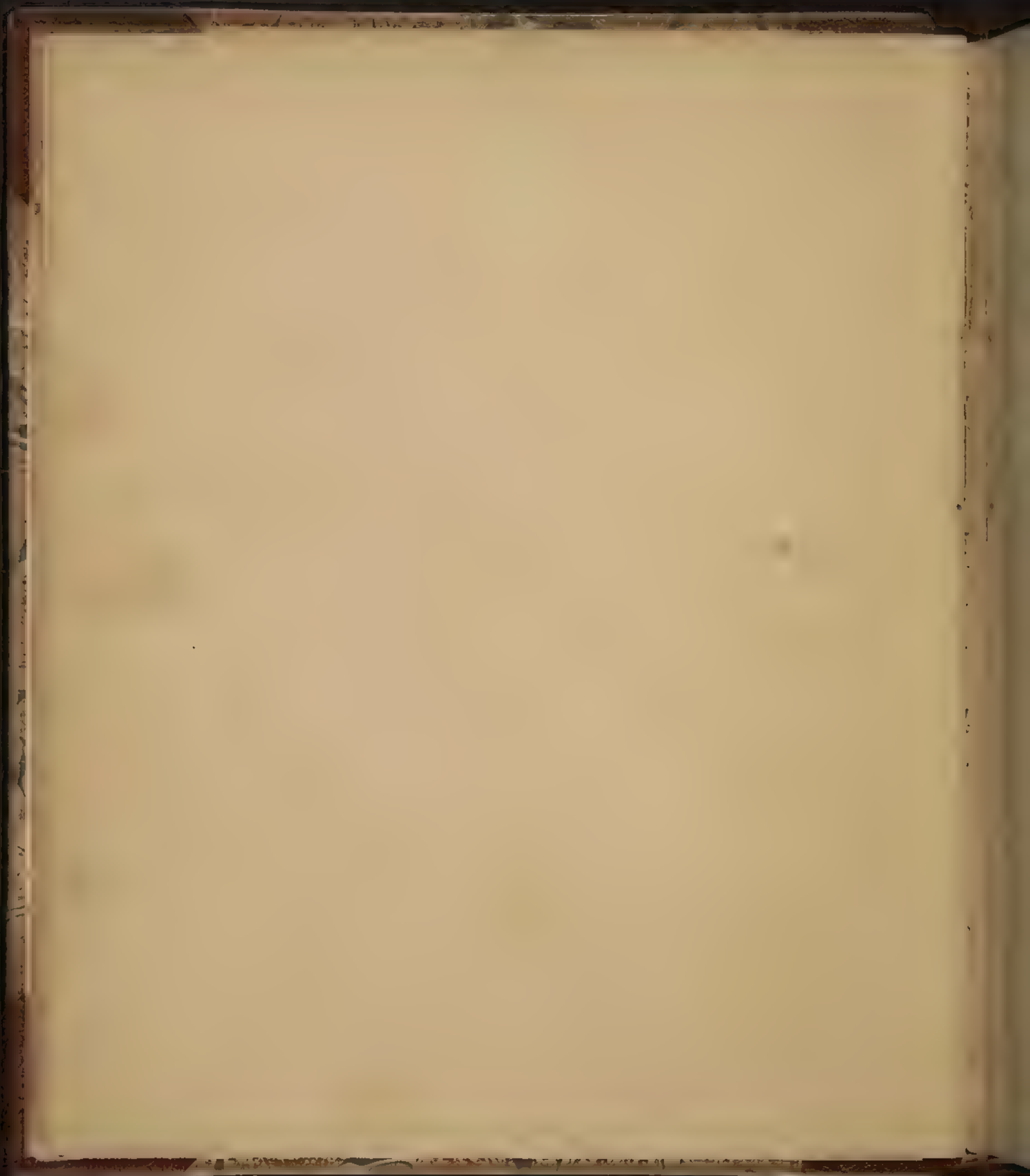














13 The eye should be directed to determine the state of the  
 eye, whether normal or contracted. Whether there are red, wa-  
 ter or inflammation.

14 The state of the eye should be determined by the state of the eye.

15 The eye should be directed to determine the state of the eye.

16 The tongue should be in the box to discover whether it be  
 wet, dry, or natural, hard & sub-tense, bowed in the  
 mouth, or in the mouth.

17 The pulse should be directed to determine whether  
 it be normal or contracted.

18 Since all the pulse is passed in the heart, it is  
 necessary to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.

19 The pulse should be directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.

20 The pulse should be directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.

The pulse should be directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.

21 The pulse should be directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.  
 The pulse is directed to determine whether it be normal or contracted.





and visible to a long distance & regular bell. At 12 it is  
 in the house. The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house.  
 The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house.  
 The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house.

2. The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house.  
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10. The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house. The bell is in the house.  
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4. Food & drink & exercise & rest, & the influence of the  
 mind & the body & the soul & the spirit.

5. The influence of the mind & the body & the soul & the spirit  
 on the health & the disease & the cure & the prevention.

6. The influence of the mind & the body & the soul & the spirit  
 on the health & the disease & the cure & the prevention.  
 The influence of the mind & the body & the soul & the spirit  
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10. The influence of the mind & the body & the soul & the spirit  
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 The influence of the mind & the body & the soul & the spirit  
 on the health & the disease & the cure & the prevention.

## II of its Morbid State.

1. The nature & the origin of the morbid state & the cure & the prevention.





1. The heart & lungs. These are also the commonest places for the seat of disease. In the heart, we frequently discover the nature of internal disease. A thick & solid is one part is revealed to all the other parts. There is no doubt, but a tremendous motion of the heart, & a great number of the fibres of the heart are covered by a thin layer of pericardium. It is full

2. The heart is not so much compressed, but the exception is, as seen in the heart, & the nature of the times. It is not so much affected by the pulse. The heart is not so much affected by the pulse. The heart is not so much affected by the pulse. The heart is not so much affected by the pulse.

3. The heart is not so much compressed, but the exception is, as seen in the heart, & the nature of the times. It is not so much affected by the pulse. The heart is not so much affected by the pulse. The heart is not so much affected by the pulse.

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# 6 From diseases of the Heart.

7 The first of these is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

8 The second is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

9 The third is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

10 The fourth is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

11 The fifth is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

12 The sixth is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

13 The seventh is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

14 The eighth is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

15 The ninth is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

16 The tenth is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.

17 The eleventh is the disease of the heart which is attended by a swelling of the heart and a difficulty of breathing.





3. It is a defect of irritability in the arteries induced by the excess of force or stimuli the pulse is generally slow & some times it is intermittent.

II. The pulse is distant from its natural state in force with respect to order & regularity it is lost & returns sensation to the system.

1. The depressed pulse, it is a preternatural frequent.
2. It is usually slow & not mitting to below the natural or limit of frequency, but it is sometimes met with in the febrile yellow fever, small pox & in bilious & typhoid.
3. In this depressed state as it is in the least & arteries retain their irritability, this is not the case in the bleeding.
4. It is partial or general

A depressed pulse occurs generally, in tremors of the body and anæmia. It differs from a weak pulse in the following particulars

1. In its occurrence in the first stage or exacerbation of a fever.
2. In its indicating when long, felt a sense of tension to the surface.

3. By its occurring in morbid affections of the Heart Brain Stomach & Lungs, more than in any other parts of the body.
4. By its occurring now & then after bleeding in consequence of morbid excitement being let loose in the system.





3 He seems occasionally attended with a preternatural slow-  
ness <sup>or intemperance</sup> not the case in a weak patient -

4 There is distinctness in the pulse when  
the pulse is slow, but a slow pulse is not  
always a sign of weakness.

5 There is a great deal of variation in the pulse  
and some times it is as strong as a hawk, & at other  
times it is as weak as a lamb, & in some cases  
it is as strong as a horse, & in some cases it is as weak as a lamb.

6 There is much frequent & slow motion in  
the pulse in some cases, & in some cases it is  
as strong as a horse, & in some cases it is as weak as a lamb.

7 The pulse is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases.

8 The pulse is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases.

9 The pulse is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases.

10 The pulse is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases.

11 The weak small & frequent pulse without tension  
is a sign of the state of the pulse in some cases, & in some  
cases it is frequent & slow & small in some cases.





It comes of a great part of the ...  
 ... that ... and about ...  
 ... without ...

10 Is the ... full round & frequent pulse, but  
 is very soft as it is in the ...  
 ...

11 Is the quick & frequent pulse, rarely synocha <sup>sometimes</sup> sy-  
 nocard or typhoid. It occurs in ...  
 ...

12 The unequal or fluctuating pulse. It is known. I  
 know one to two ... strokes gradually ...  
 ... it is called the ...  
 ... from great ... to weakness &  
 ... & ... from ...  
 ...

13 Is the double pulse. very often short in ...  
 ... strokes are ...

14 The most frequent pulse which strikes only one part  
 of the ... at the same time. It is called the ...  
 ...

15 Is the small frequent & unequal pulse called the  
 ...

16 Is the creeping pulse, the generally at one person in  
 ...









comes from a small quantity of the virus. becomes smaller  
 from its use in a few days upon them.

The virus is contained in the lymph upon the arm by the  
 same virus at one part only by diseases being insinuated  
 into the lymphatic system. The virus is deferred from  
 reaching the lymphatic system by a small quantity of virus  
 which is not sufficient to reach the lymphatic system.  
 The virus is not sufficient to reach the lymphatic system.

I have the same virus the different states but you are  
 not to report it and then distinctly marked in all diseases  
 they are the same in a twofold, threefold & sometimes  
 a fourfold state.

In a twofold state.

1 Quick & frequent

2 Quick & frequent

3 Quick & frequent

Centrifugal & frequency of the pulse reversibly, as before.

In a threefold state.

1 Quick & frequent

2 Quick & frequent

3 Quick & frequent

In a fourfold state.

1 Quick & frequent

The increase in the pulse is known by its full, tense and

tremulous











in the hand it is along the wrist, the arm made  
up of the ribs the interosseous space the wrist

2. Pithy all your fingers as to the face of the hand  
the little finger more sensation than the two & three  
fingers may be at times when you feel the pulse of the  
artery at the wrist with your left hand & vice versa but  
the fingers & the thumb are gradually & equally

as the hand is not the pulse in both wrists

4. The arm is held in the hand & the hand is held in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the

5. The arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the

6. The arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the

7. The arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the

8. The arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the

9. The arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the  
arm, the arm is placed in the hand & the hand is placed in the



1<sup>st</sup>, we must be sure to have more of that it progresses  
 2<sup>nd</sup> we must be sure to have more of that it should  
 3<sup>rd</sup> we must be sure to have more of that it should  
 4<sup>th</sup> we must be sure to have more of that it should

and my little friends are to go on a picnic, then, I shall be in a great hurry and I shall not be able to write to you.

Spencer, Wash. Dec. 1891. Dear Mr. Brewster,  
I am very glad to hear of your success in the  
study of the life of the bird. I am sure you will  
be able to do much more than I have been able to do.  
I am very truly yours,  
J. H. Spencer





# Phenology.

There is a great deal of rain in which the  
water is the same as the water in the

In the morning the sun is not so hot as

1st. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the

2nd. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the

3rd. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the

4th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the

5th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the

## Phenology.

The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
1st. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
2nd. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
3rd. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
4th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
5th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the

I should like to see the sun in the  
1st. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
2nd. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
3rd. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
4th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
5th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
6th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
7th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
8th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
9th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the  
10th. The sun is not so hot as the sun in the

The sun is not so hot as the sun in the





# Primal Heat.

For a number of years we have been observing the  
 temperature of the body, and have found that the  
 temperature of the body is not constant, but varies  
 according to the state of the body, and the state of the  
 mind. The temperature of the body is not constant,  
 but varies according to the state of the body, and the  
 state of the mind.

1. The temperature of the body is not constant,  
 but varies according to the state of the body, and the  
 state of the mind.

2. The temperature of the body is not constant,  
 but varies according to the state of the body, and the  
 state of the mind. The temperature of the body is  
 not constant, but varies according to the state of the  
 body, and the state of the mind. The temperature of  
 the body is not constant, but varies according to the  
 state of the body, and the state of the mind. The  
 temperature of the body is not constant, but varies  
 according to the state of the body, and the state of  
 the mind.

3. The temperature of the body is not constant,  
 but varies according to the state of the body, and the  
 state of the mind. The temperature of the body is  
 not constant, but varies according to the state of the  
 body, and the state of the mind. The temperature of  
 the body is not constant, but varies according to the  
 state of the body, and the state of the mind.

4. The temperature of the body is not constant,  
 but varies according to the state of the body, and the  
 state of the mind. The temperature of the body is  
 not constant, but varies according to the state of the  
 body, and the state of the mind.

I shall, however, in the next place, mention the  
 supposed



21  
reported as recent causes of animal death.

Dr. Stephenson says that animal heat depends on the fermentation in the blood. Thus, I do not admit I object to it.

1 Because there is no such thing as fermentation of the blood.

2 It is inconsistent with respiration.

3 Putrefaction is not attended with heat. The blood putrefies after death when it is entirely cold.

4 Because all animals are capable as we are, of the same degree of heat; which would not be the case if it depended on fermentation.

Another opinion is that it is generated by the friction of the blood on the blood vessels. To this I object.

1 Because heat cannot be produced by the friction of blood.

2 In producing heat by friction, it is necessary that one of the bodies should be at rest, but this is not the case with the blood.

3 It is often found the skin cold & the blood without any intermission continues & the skin is cold when the blood is stopped.

4 The blood does not flow with sufficient force through the arteries to produce heat.

A third opinion is that it depends on the action of  
or





of the matter. a word or two. I do  
not submit.

It is a very common error to suppose that the  
of a man's life is a mere record of his  
and that the only way to live is to  
According to the old theory, a man's life is a mere

2. *Staph. pubescens* (L.)  
 3. *Staph. pubescens* (L.)

The first of the following things  
 I saw, in the year 1860, in the  
 year 1860, in the year 1860, in the

I have concluded according to the results of our observations  
that we can no longer remain at our present position but  
must move back to the place where we were when I found  
the first water hole, or rather to the place where the first  
water hole was found by me, as it is now almost dry.  
We will start tomorrow morning about 11 A.M.

The presence of the pigment itself in the water  
is not sufficient.





7 The animal is warmer than it is in nature.

8 The heat is not from a warm body, but from the sun in the incubator.

I object to Dr. Keble's theory.

1 Because animal heat remains the same when the system is suspended as in *Aspidochelone* or when the subjects are taken in a minute as observed in the inhabitants of cold countries.

2 Because it is from the action of the air on the skin & not the body.

3 Because the heat of the body is not the same in all parts. Thus in the limbs which are supposed to be the seat of the nervous system it is less than in the extremities.

4 The heat of the body is often partial or unequal. There is a great difference of temperature in the lungs, and in the heart, in the brain, and in the extremities. It immediately after a fever is over again this is owing to the heat of the nervous system, which spreads through the whole system.

5 Because heat is increased by the influence of the mind.

All these causes heat, impressions or action produce the rubbing, cold or heating in all, produce the general heat matter contains it & guides it on the application of stimuli. All, acts of the body are under the influence of stimuli.

but



in air is the fermentive one, it is admitted that a portion of air is decomposed in the lungs in breathing, but it appears to be expired in the form of carbonic acid gas, and acts only as a stimulus. Oxygen is derived from our aliments as well as from the air taken into our lungs.

The same stimuli which produce animal life, produce animal heat. Instead of attributing one or the other to animal theories is a correct supposition that all of them are necessary to produce animal life - conduction, respiration, nutrition, light heat, sound the lungs and skin &c. &c. &c. &c. all contribute to the production of heat by means of their chemical action. As to tracing stimulus to the animal system, this is not as well upon the point as the system. In the cold state of an animal, the heat is increased and the system. But nothing of animal heat is it completely under the control of physicians.

Artificial heat is stimuli in winter & by it is  
of nature; and in summer evaporation carries off the  
excess - heat & thus preserve in the way a quanti-  
ty, nature in the same reason, making exist in the  
heat of the thing being never exceeding a certain point & it  
cooling in the summer & so on. one would probably  
be a reason to be kept by an increase of heat in the other  
is a reason to be kept in summer in summer in winter & in winter:











It keeps up the action of the vessels in parts

It increases the ability of the nerves to contract the muscles

It renders the senses more acute -

It promotes the solution of food in the stomach

### Of Respiration

Respiration consists of two parts, inspiration & expiration. I have said before respiration is at first involuntary but it becomes partly voluntary in some animals.

There is little sensation or excitement in the lungs. In warm & thin seated subjects in whom there is no pain except when the pleura is inflamed. Expiration is more natural & comfortable than in a cold & moist

In some animals it is in frequency in the chest & subject. In some animals it does not amount to more than 20 times in a day. The lungs are the cells that form the lungs.

The causes of respiration are 1. The increasing pressure of the breast after every expiration and the stimulus of the air and distention of the lungs on inspiration. 2. The stimulus arising in the lungs from the defecation of carbon

oxide. The stimulus arising from the respiratory organs is not constant, increasing & decreasing in proportion to the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.



parts of dirt in water, common in a certain position  
in atmosphere air

A great advantage of the dirt is that it is not so heavy  
as the water, so that it can be easily carried off by the  
wind, and the water is not so heavy as the dirt, so  
that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

It is not so heavy as the dirt, so that it can be easily  
carried off by the wind. It is not so heavy as the dirt,  
so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

It comes to the same thing, so that it can be easily  
carried off by the wind. It comes to the same thing,  
so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

It is not so heavy as the dirt, so that it can be easily  
carried off by the wind. It is not so heavy as the dirt,  
so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

It is not so heavy as the dirt, so that it can be easily  
carried off by the wind. It is not so heavy as the dirt,  
so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

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so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

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so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

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carried off by the wind. It is not so heavy as the dirt,  
so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.

It is not so heavy as the dirt, so that it can be easily  
carried off by the wind. It is not so heavy as the dirt,  
so that it can be easily carried off by the wind.





















Speech is the language of the human mind,

as a matter of

life labial

c s Dental

c s Lingual

m n Nasal

( sounds

Speech has been defined as that sound which is uttered by the human voice in the manner of a word, and the reason that they do not speak is because they cannot hear the sound of the voice which they utter. They would not properly be called dumb if they were not able to hear the sound of their own voice.

The method of teaching the dumb to speak is to make them hear the sound of their own voice by making them utter the same sound which they hear. When you speak to them, and wish them to repeat what you say, you should say the same words which you are saying to them.

There are no other things to be considered in the education of the dumb, but the same which are considered in the education of the deaf, and the same which are considered in the education of the blind.

By the use of a manual alphabet, and other means, the dumb can be made to understand the meaning of words, and to be able to express their own thoughts.

The dumb can be made to be as useful as the deaf, and as the blind.





1<sup>st</sup> ex. And it is some 2. 1<sup>st</sup> ex. which is the same.

It is not the intention of the Board to have any  
of the members of the Board to have any  
and more

There is a great power to Adam as soon as he is  
 dead and in one moment, & only, ...

Of the Circulation of the Blood -

In treating of the circulation of the blood it enquires,  
1. Into the course of the blood after it has passed through the  
lungs.

3 Into the inner circle, & structure of the vessels,  
4 Into the ... power which move the blood,  
5 Into the ... circulation,

1. The course of the blood.

The blood in the heart is then returned into the venous system by four or five veins, the inferior vena cava, the superior vena cava, the pulmonary veins, and the coronary veins. The inferior vena cava carries the blood from the lower extremities, the superior vena cava from the upper extremities, and the pulmonary veins from the lungs. The coronary veins carry the blood from the heart muscle itself. The blood is then returned to the heart by the venous system, and the cycle is completed.



the small branches of the heart ... the large  
ventricles and of them referred to the ... case again and  
... is ...

... blood are discharged, ... heart ...  
... contraction, ... the  
... are ... with each other.  
... as a handmaid to the ...

2. ... in the structure of the heart  
... and their ...

### 1. of the heart

... in ...

...  
... called  
...

...  
...  
...

...  
...  
...  
...

...  
...





Heart is moved in same experiments. It is not moved  
so far longer than the rest is more irritant.

10 The center of the heart was more irritable than the  
other parts. It was found that in some cases it is  
irritable. It is after partial cut in a greater or  
less degree than in the rest.

The ventricle is more irritable than the atrium.

## 2<sup>d</sup> The Arteries.

1<sup>st</sup> They are composed of three coats. The middle coat  
is thicker and more elastic.

2<sup>d</sup> The arteries have nerves. They are of the sympathetic  
system. A great deal of research has been made  
into the nature of the nerves of the arteries. It is known that  
they are sensitive.

3<sup>d</sup> They are stronger in proportion to their size. They are  
stronger in the neck than in the abdomen. The strongest  
artery is the aorta. It is the largest and the strongest.  
The arteries are stronger in the neck than in the abdomen.  
The arteries are stronger in the neck than in the abdomen.

4<sup>th</sup> The arteries are stronger in the neck than in the abdomen.  
The arteries are stronger in the neck than in the abdomen.  
The arteries are stronger in the neck than in the abdomen.  
The arteries are stronger in the neck than in the abdomen.





3<sup>d</sup> of the Veins.

1<sup>st</sup> They are on the whole of the same number & coats as the  
 art. but in the art. are thinner, no valvulae & so; & elastic. Their  
 fibres are longer & thicker than those of the art. & no pulsation.

2<sup>nd</sup> They are

3<sup>rd</sup> In proportion to their density they are & are purplish than  
 the arteries.

4<sup>th</sup> Their branches run more or less deeply under the skin.

5<sup>th</sup> In the veins have valves; the veins abound in it in  
 the extremities.

6<sup>th</sup> There are a greater number of veins than arteries & there  
 is more blood in them than in the arteries. Congestion & rest  
 incline to take place in the veins but their effects, first  
 appear in the heart & after in the veins.

3<sup>d</sup> of the powers which move the blood.

The heart is the first power that moves the blood & its  
 contractility is derived from the brain the blood acts on it  
 as a specific stimulus as much as the air acts on the lungs  
 as the air acts on the lungs & the specific stimulus it appears  
 to act on its quality as well as its quantity.

In some diseases the heart acts so strongly that much  
 blood is sent to the extremities the blood is so strong that  
 sometimes it is so strong that it is heard of one instance  
 where it beat so strong as to produce the tremor.

There









... which is a ...  
... the state ...  
... some persons, which may be ...  
... warm water to the ...

... the ... and ... blood are the causes why  
... start & throw their arms and legs in their sleep.

... are different degrees of velocity ... in the veins  
... different parts of the ... it is slowest in the brain.

The uses of the Circulation of the Blood  
1. It ... the action of the brain.

2. It ... nourishment and ... to the ...

3. It ... heat to all the different parts of the body.

4. It ... the nervous & muscular system.

5. It ... the ... which are ...

6. It ... the ... of the ...

## Of the Nervous System

### 1. Of the Brain

The ... and ... certain general actions and  
some ...

The ... is ... the most important ...  
... which ... it ... and ...









from the position of the letters. It is derived from some ~~ancient~~  
Greek character.

2. An increase of respiration for various periods during  
morning, afternoon & night during inspiration. The same holds  
true for the evening when a normal sleep is not reached  
the normal respiration during respiration.

3. It has a function analogous to muscular contraction.  
The Cerebrum has but little sensibility, and that even has  
been thrust into it without inducing pain.

The size of the brain, proportionally, varies in man ~~xxxx~~  
than other animals. it is twenty, four times greater in propor-  
tion to his size, than that of an ox. Intellect seems to be in  
proportion to the size; the brain compared with the size of  
the body.

Vibrations is seated in the brain, then transfer

- 1 From its being suspended by ligatures round the nerves
- 2 From accidents happening to the root tree of the root suspending it
- 3 From diseases of the Brain suspending it.

Four of the five senses are seated in the brain viz. hearing, seeing, smelling & taste. It is also the seat of the mind. Descartes supposed the mind to be seated in the Pineal Gland. He believed that it is seated in the Corpora Stria. Dr Gall supposes it to fill two distinct organs and that the right side

\* perception into ideas ideas into thoughts



of the brain is more excited than the left. Dr. Haller sup-  
poses the right hemisphere to be in cost of the mind, and all  
the organs & organs of these operations the latter seems the  
most reasonable. I have already may translate the mind to  
one side of the brain and that may have given rise to these  
operations. I do not believe that the mind is situated in  
any one particular spot but I return with Dr. Haller that it is  
situated throughout the brain, and with Dr. Haller that its  
operations may be confined to the medullary part.

The brain converts sensations into perceptions. It may be  
said that the sensory gland, thoughts, words & ideas are  
created in it.

### 2. Of the Nerves.

There are a continuation of the brain & medulla spinalis  
the nerves are conveyed through out the brain, and excite-  
ment is sent from the brain to all parts by their means. They  
are smaller in man than according to his size than in any other  
animal which renders sensation more acute & thought more  
prominent & more as the nerves are in the human body  
if they were all collected into a bundle it would not exceed  
2 fingers in size. The smaller the nerve is the more acute the  
sensation the pain felt from a dislocation of the thumb is much  
greater than that felt from a dislocated thigh. They are  
inspired



present with greater speed, and in the same time to be little or none  
 the 2<sup>d</sup> manner in which we intend to prevent the action of  
 the 1<sup>st</sup> is by the heart & ~~seems~~ <sup>seems</sup> to be correct, and a very wise  
 provision. The sensibility of a part is usually in proportion  
 to the quantity of nerves supplied with it. It is supplied with  
 100 are some exceptions as in the heart, stomach, spleen which  
 do not enjoy much sensibility. The liver has many nerves  
 the testicles have not many, but are very sensible.  
 Between all the organs there is a common communication  
 in the system of the nerves.

There is a set of nerves, termed for the touch, taste & these are  
 called common, the others are called common. There is also a  
 set of nerves for sensation and motion.

There is an intimate connection of the nerves with the mind  
 the greater the quantity of the nerves the more we  
 involve the mind.

There are some nerves that serve for very important functions  
 as the liver as digestion, respiration &c. Digestion and respiration  
 cannot go on without them.

It takes much longer time for a divided nerve to unite than  
 muscles or tendons.

### of sensation

There is a communication between the nerves of the  
 mind with the brain. The decision of this question would be  
 to find





difficult and is not of much importance in the practice of medicine. Every part of the body, the hair & nail, exhibit proper nerves & sensibility in certain situations, but sometimes the recurrence of the force of impressions returns to some part of the body proper specific sensibility.

### Laws of Sensation —

1. Impressions are received according to the force of impressions, and are felt in the parts.

2. Impressions excite sensation in proportion to their duration.

3. Only one sensation is excited in the mind at one time. When several impressions are made upon the body at the same time the most powerful one will prevail. The transition of thought is so quick that has been supposed the mind might be employed on different subjects at the same time but this is not the case. The mind is only turned to each in immediate succession. Thus sound from a number of musical instruments of different kinds only produce a sensation of harmony.

4. A number of impressions made in immediate succession produces a sensation which is a compound of them all, thus if a boy present his left hand with a variety of colours, when he changes it only one is seen which is a compound of them all.



5 Certain sensation continue for some minutes, may even for an hour, after the impression which produced them was made. It is by this case that we explain the manner in which a circle of fire is produced by turning a live coal round & round several times.

6 Many impressions which when gradually applied cause one kind, if they are suddenly applied will produce it as cold to the touch.

7 Every sensation is attended with pleasure or pain, tho' it may not always be so. Thus, when we are in a warm room, we feel no sensation, but when we go out, the first coldness on a winter's person produces no sensation.

8 The same thing is not always perceived in the just where we are, but in a different one. There is no natural connection between stimuli and the sensations they produce.

9 Too great a force of impression destroys sensibility. In this case depletion will restore it.

10 Strong sensations are sometimes displaced on weaker ones. Thus, painful sensations are chased away by pleasurable ones of the same force.

11 Sensations are renewable by imagination and by memory.

12 They are much influenced by habit. The effects of habit upon our sensations are as follows.

1. Certain





1. A sensation which is usually painful becomes  
 pleasant by repetition. This is remarkable the case in the  
 case of a wound. The initial pain of a wound soon becomes agree-  
 able by habit.

2. Sensations originally painful become pleasant by habit  
 as the case of tobacco. The cold bath &c.

3. Certain sensations originally pleasant become painful  
 by repetition as a drop of water falling on the hand at first  
 feels pleasant but after continuing it in some time it becomes  
 very painful.

4. Some sensations are in fact destroyed by repetition -  
 This is remarkable the case in the administration of medicine  
 since since the necessity of changing them.

5. Sensations are influenced by a difference in age in  
 their power of exciting pleasure or pain.

6. Sensations are influenced by the person thus a Linen  
 Dresser will tell the quality of different Linens by running  
 his fingers over them.

7. Sensations are influenced by a certain order or succe-  
 ssion.

8. Two or more sensations produced at the same time ap-  
 pear confused or connected together. This is what is called  
 association.









different muscles are acted on by different stimuli, for example  
the diaphragm, when it is acted on by the stimulus of food, when  
the food is taken, then are increased & in the addition of new  
stimuli it is acted on by the stimulus of fatigue when travelling  
then it is acted on by the stimulus of heat, in some distance  
which means the amount of fatigue.

There are several different kinds of muscles in the human body,  
some are called voluntary muscles, for example the muscles of the  
arm, which are under the control of the will, they have

the power of contraction & relaxation, as well as to  
contract & relax, & of great power & resistance.

There are also involuntary muscles, which does not  
depend on the will, but on the nervous system, which they give  
the force of motion, & the state of these is known

as involuntary, & they are not under the control of the will.  
Some are called smooth muscles, & some are called striated  
muscles, & some are called involuntary, & some are called voluntary.

Does the power that moves the muscles reside in them or in the  
brain? It is called from the brain, but the muscles  
have a power independent of the brain. There is a cord inside

the nerves that carries messages, & it is necessary that there  
should be a communication between them & the brain  
by means of the nerves.

There should be a communication between them  
and



and the heart increases at the interior and occurs. Thus we  
must be with the heart "the intensity of the nerves, the out-put  
of the interior and the intensity of the muscles is necessary to  
muscular motion."

The effects of habit upon muscular action,

1. It makes muscles much more correct in their actions.

2. Their action becomes more regular from repetition. It is  
necessary that they should not be kept too long in a tense or in  
a relaxed state. A constant exercise with which they perform  
their duty is necessary to health.

3. Repetition gives to them a habit of the same stimulus. Hence  
they are able to do a great deal of work in a short time in  
an efficient manner.

4. The action of habit makes in time a more efficient  
and responsive than first produced them.

5. Repetition increases the size of the muscle. A constant exercise  
will become of a dark colour hence the dark colour of  
tendon & of the heart muscle with age & training.

Muscular motion has been divided into voluntary, in-  
voluntary & mixed.

The voluntary or articulation might be called

The involuntary are called reflex from their being necessary  
to life. They are the motion of the heart, the respiration and  
the motion of the intestines & of the bladder.

But









before willows. The same services to nature. Like place in  
recovery from weakness.

## Of Sympathy.

It is a principle of sympathy is not in nature to be a law and  
nature is a law to mind. Life and health are the result  
of nature in our constitution, disease and death are the  
result of sympathy.

It is a law that is divided into two regions, (1) Sympathy and  
(2) Sympathy.

It is a law that is divided into two regions, (1) Sympathy and  
(2) Sympathy. It is a law that is divided into two regions,  
(1) Sympathy and (2) Sympathy.

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(2) Sympathy. It is a law that is divided into two regions,  
(1) Sympathy and (2) Sympathy.

sympathy





*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

the same letter in the present and some such, has been  
seen several times, and it is the same as the one  
seen in the present and some such, has been

the change of the position of the surface, it being to a  
certain extent, the same membrane that lines the bladder  
with the exception of the ureters. The skin on the scrotum  
is of the same nature.

page 10 "mammals" under the section  
"mammals" and "birds" and "insects"  
and "fishes".

1. I have often noticed even that entire communion  
between a man and a woman takes place between the instant  
before they are introduced, and that the first  
impression is made in the very first moment, and that the  
impression is made in the very first moment, and that the  
impression is made in the very first moment.

The moving water to the top of the mountain is the same water,  
the water that is at the bottom of the mountain is the same water  
at the top, and is the same

The mounted skin rather flat, face on the side  
and the skin is in rather a flat as is very often  
the case with the mounted skin of the West  
and all the more so the specimen in the Dr.



1. The stomach is connected with the brain, lungs, intestines, heart and mind.

2. The liver is connected with the stomach, bowels, lungs, bladder, kidneys and rectum.

3. The lungs are connected with the heart & genitalia.

4. The intestines are connected with the stomach.

5. The bladder, with the brain, stomach, mind & the genitalia, are members of the same system.

6. The feet, with the brain, stomach, mind & the entire nervous system.

7. The bladder, with the rectum, the palms of the hands & the soles of the feet, are the burning, in the hands and feet are places in the bladder.

8. The genitalia with the organs of the rectum.

9. The brain, it is further connected with numerous

10. The bladder with the rectum.

11. The mind with the body.

The lungs & liver, & connection in winter and the arteries and veins in summer. The stomach is connected with the liver more than with the lungs. The liver is connected with the stomach & with the rectum. The rectum is connected with the bladder & with the feet. The feet are connected with the bladder & with the rectum.

The bladder, it is further connected with numerous

12. The brain, it is further connected with numerous  
not





not exist in health.

2. as any of the sympathies which exist in health are disturbed in disease.

3. as the same action may be affected by different degrees of disturbance.

4. as they differ in different ages & sexes. The sympathies of the stomach and intestines are much greater in children than in adults.

5. as they differ in different parts in the same disease.

6. as they differ in different degrees of disturbance.

In tracing the sympathies which exist between the different parts we must discover for example in tracing the sympathies of the stomach between the stomach and the rest of the system. By tracing the sympathies which exist between the stomach and the rest of the system we shall find that the stomach is connected with the rest of the system in a sympathetic manner. In tracing the sympathies between the stomach and the rest of the system we shall find that the stomach is connected with the rest of the system in a sympathetic manner. In tracing the sympathies between the stomach and the rest of the system we shall find that the stomach is connected with the rest of the system in a sympathetic manner.

### Of the Sympathies

The human system is composed of a large and small system. The large system is composed of the organs which lead out from the stomach. The small system is composed of the organs which lead out from the stomach.

There are five classes of sympathies. 1. The sympathies of the stomach. 2. The sympathies of the intestines. 3. The sympathies of the liver. 4. The sympathies of the spleen. 5. The sympathies of the pancreas.



...the sense of touch is confined to the surface  
of the body, it is not the case with the sense  
of taste, which is confined to the tongue.

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of the body, it is not the case with the sense  
of taste, which is confined to the tongue.  
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of the body, it is not the case with the sense  
of taste, which is confined to the tongue.















[illegible]

1<sup>st</sup> smelling -

[illegible]























The great danger of over-accumulation is that it leads to  
 a state of stagnation, and the only way to avoid this is to  
 keep the system in a state of constant flux. The only way to  
 do this is to keep the system in a state of constant flux. The  
 only way to do this is to keep the system in a state of constant  
 flux. The only way to do this is to keep the system in a state of  
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 way to do this is to keep the system in a state of constant flux.

Apr 27, 27

Then I was introduced into a large room  
 and a large table, and a large number of  
 people were seated around it. The structure of the  
 table was very simple, and the people were  
 dressed in very plain clothes. The people  
 were very friendly, and I was very  
 comfortable. The people were very  
 kind, and I was very happy. The  
 people were very good, and I was very  
 satisfied. The people were very nice, and I  
 was very pleased. The people were very  
 kind, and I was very happy. The people  
 were very good, and I was very satisfied.





very low when the distance is small

It is a curious phenomenon that when a ship sailing at a great distance

is seen to appear in the distance of view it is felt to strike with a hammer on a distant receiver & it emits no sound. The distance is not so great as when we see the weather whether great or small they have with the same intensity. The sound is however a vibration through the air

Sound which travels at the distance of 63 or 64 feet, echo back or is audible at 12 feet then echo back too if at 19 feet they echo back then within 20 feet the different states of the air are there but it is not in the number of vibrations which

The extreme ear collects the sound & conveys it to the brain. If the ear is great the hearing is more acute the nature of the hearing is on that account. Persons who are not naturally deaf are easily deceived to have much better on surrounding them with the hearing the land. The inner ear is the mass.

Sound waves are propagated in the air & rendered distinct and clear. The distance is the same as the distance in the semicircular canal and the cochlea. Hearing may be defined to be a harmonical vibration or tremulousness of the ear. It is not however, necessarily from the quantity of air which enters the membrane tympanic. The sound is in the air & is not in the ear. It is not in the air & is not in the ear. It is not in the air & is not in the ear.



We learn the direction of sound by experience. The hearing is not an independent sense, it is indebted to the nose, eyes & mouth, it is more acute when the breathing is suspended for a short time. We hear smoke, when we yawn because the air is obstructed in its passage. Through the Eustachian tube the hearing is also subject to an influence. Dr Haller relates the case of a man who whenever he heard the sound of a drum was seized with a pain in his ears. There is an intimate connection between the ear and human voice.

Sound may be so great or so small to be heard. I know a child not a year old who can hear the ticking of a watch or clock but cannot hear the beating of a drum who can also hear the voice of a man by thrusting a pin through a sheet of paper but cannot hear the report of a cannon.

Sound travels from the tympanum and enables the ear to distinguish tones which are so, some people can only hear conversation from the beating of a drum or playing of musical instruments.

The senses combined together form a large, collection of the stimuli that are necessary to support animal life. We are indebted to our senses for our knowledge of the world around us. The sense of sight is the most important, it gives us a view of the world as it is, it is the most useful and the most delicate. The sense of hearing is also very important, it gives us a knowledge of the voices of men and animals, it is the most useful and the most delicate. The sense of smell is also very important, it gives us a knowledge of the odors of the world, it is the most useful and the most delicate. The sense of taste is also very important, it gives us a knowledge of the flavors of the world, it is the most useful and the most delicate. The sense of touch is also very important, it gives us a knowledge of the textures of the world, it is the most useful and the most delicate.





I wish you gentlemen to witness that the dependence of  
 the world on each other is increasing, and that the more we are  
 connected together, the more we are bound together. The reason is  
 that the more we are connected together, the more we are bound together.  
 The more we are connected together, the more we are bound together.  
 The more we are connected together, the more we are bound together.  
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in the form of a germ at the intersection, and continued the  
segment on the side and rose a new segment in the  
line and at the top, a segment next, rose a new one.  
1892

1. That there is no such thing as an internal sense, or any other sense, external or internal, or either.

First Sect of children on 2<sup>d</sup> is temporary, the 2<sup>d</sup> is  
not, the 3<sup>d</sup> is not and will expire then, the 4<sup>th</sup> is immor-  
tal and is relevant up to the end, the immortality of  
the body being a proof of the immortality of the existence of  
immortal beings.

I have read the journal in secret, & I am  
glad that these things were written with their true  
connection between immateriality and materiality.  
I don't suppose we ever differ in our opinion.

The commerce of the nation; the more important part  
of time as, first, the duty of the nation. I recommend  
you considered as an objection to its immateriality. In the  
life of time is not just and a duty to the nation  
may be immaterial and not seem to be a duty  
in the State or the nation.

I am in favour of the materialist, as the only one, but if  
it be so or not, it does not affect the truth of Christianity.



But in its present state it cannot act except from impressions.

## Of the Faculties of the Mind -

The faculties of the human mind are Instinct, Memory, Imagination, Understanding &c, Reason & Emotions and others. The faculties of the mind have been divided into active and passive, but I do not admit that the mind being divided into several parts. It is all an unit but its various powers are its faculties.

It is even now the more acted is revealed the shall the greater the degree of intellect. Man is after the greatest of all things is the elephant and the eagle is the next to all.

The knowledge of the faculties & operations of the mind is more a speculation than that of any other science. The laws of the mind are not more easily demonstrated.

The mind is often more revealed at the same time as it is the more it is not with the same power. It is like a fire which is more revealed when it is more used.

It is necessary to produce thought as it is the case that when we think we think it because we think it. It is a power we have which is not to be denied. Each thought must have its electric motion in the brain, we need such





... cannot be made in the brain surface as when we con-  
 sider the combination of images. The length of the  
 ear stick is capable of more than 800 distinct motions  
 than the brain surface.

In my lecture I have I mentioned several opinions con-  
 cerning the nature of the mind 1<sup>st</sup> that it is an immaterial  
 substance. 2<sup>d</sup> that it is matter quickly refined. 3<sup>d</sup> that  
 it is a spirit that exists after death 4<sup>th</sup> that it is the re-  
 sult of organization. I proposed now to speak of Instinct.

Instinct is the natural tendency of the mind in the same  
 construction and the moral faculties are the effect of expe-  
 rience made in the birth. Instinct does not is never entirely  
 lost. In order it is intended to supply the place of those fa-  
 culties which belong exclusively to the human mind. The first  
 faculty that supplies the place of instinct is memory. As Hartley  
 says there can be no mind without memory.

Memory is the most necessary and most useful  
 of all the faculties of the mind. It is not as it appears  
 in children or in some men, that constitutes the memory of  
 events recent in recollection, ideas that are recalled to the mind  
 without the intervention of the objects that first excited them  
 are said to be recollected.

We often see the power to remember about the third or fourth event  
 from the time are precisely never lodged in the memory. It is because  
 more



more knowledge during the first three years of our lives than  
we do in thirty & toward... Learning language is not acquiring  
knowledge it is only learning new names for ideas previously  
acquired. These words

Memory is a general term there is a memory for faces,  
a memory for ideas, a memory for words & a memory  
for names. & a memory for numbers, 6 which exceeds all  
the rest, a memory for ideas it is this which distinguishes the  
individual man from the savage

There are many who are never able to receive a suggestion  
which they hear

There are many who are never able to receive a suggestion

There are many who are never able to receive a suggestion  
which they hear

The memory of names was originally suggested by the sense of  
resemblance to the name of a person but he has heard a

There are many who are never able to receive a suggestion  
which they hear. He was once asked what was the sub-  
ject of a sermon which he had been to hear, he replied that he  
saw a man but he could tell how many words there  
was in it. Names & words are poorest material in the decline  
of life. The extent of memory depends on civilization. The  
life of a man is called memory.







Sept. 1891

from experience that is an absolute law of nature. Our duty  
to parents & friends in it, & that the law of nature is not  
doubtful. It is the law of necessity. It is a duty which flows  
necessarily from the nature, & more perfect source is knowledge  
than reason or the senses. One hundred men speak truth  
in one thing does not where interest is not concerned.

It exemplifies the law of nature in taking medicine from the  
faith which we have in our physicians.

Opinions and Impressions Opinions may be considered  
under the head of Propositions, and then, & Impressions, Propri-  
ety is called. Opinions are influenced by future good & evil  
and we set in motion by the will. Impressions however  
regulate the more permanent good or evil.

### Of the Moral Faculties

There are as much faculties of the human mind as there  
are in our nature. There are the Moral Faculty properly  
so called, the Sense of Duty and Conscience.

The Moral Faculty exercises itself in determination upon  
the morality & immorality of the actions which we meet  
but in others it is sealed in the will, & exercised in the con-  
science.

The Sense of Duty, has properly called the Conscience  
Faculty. It is a native and universal principle of the  
human mind which distinguishes man from other animals.









[illegible][illegible]

The influence of imagination is more extensive & effectually in-  
vigorated. The act of thinking, & of its result, & of its  
elaborating mind can be an almost perfect and regular  
continuous operation. The one is the source of memory.  
We have said that a man who wishes to become a writer  
must not mind and much, I say not and hear much.

*[Faint handwritten signature]*





but he must write me for the reason writing involves a  
 state of expectation. Mr. Kane calls men a sort of *de la*  
 ... he meant affection but affection is a very just  
 ... affection is a virtue ... with the  
 ... we operate ... when we think  
 ... which men and grace co  
 ... these are natural affections but if with the  
 ... we ... with  
 ... are natural affections.

Affections are ever ... increasing our knowledge,  
 and ... of them. A knowledge  
 of affection is a ... in the treatment  
 of many diseases.

Judgment consists in the comparison of the similarity  
 of different ... in selecting proper ones. It  
 distinguishes ... in the process  
 of ... It is very difficult on many cases to deter-  
 mine between simple perception and judgment. The judg-  
 ment is as necessary under the influence of argument  
 as the sense is, in the impressions made on them.

In the exercise of judgment we never exceed experience.

Reason ... in a know-  
 ... of ... and ...  
 ... is the highest operation of  
 the



The union, from that of previous order, is made in great  
 part correct, for the relation of the union and the union  
 there may be related operations with constant judgment &  
 sound judgment with an elevated operation. But, before  
 a final stage that men are in.

Common combines related ideas at once. Reason here then  
 in their nature order. Common is reason with organization  
 is general in fact.

Education is related to reason & is generally applied  
 to the man affairs, or else it is, perhaps, common in  
 mind in fact.

Common sense is a virtue and a common sense  
 with the man of a manhood and a more generally  
 confined to common people.

What is a common operation? It is a common operation  
 or agreement with common sense is wanted, it is a  
 subject when the man of a manhood is wanted, it is a  
 subject.

The common operation is a common operation  
 that is, the common operation is a common operation.

The relation of the operations is the relation.

The will, the operation is the operation, in a man, it  
 is a common operation, it is a common operation, it is a  
 common operation, it is a common operation.

Does





Does the Will act freely as free will? It is not as the  
 mind of physicians. There is no free will of the mind  
 in the human body. It is all governed by the sense organs,  
 stimuli. The actions of the will are all the effect of stimuli.  
 either when the will seems to act. It is not as free  
 will as the mind, many actions that must necessarily, & not  
 not in a sense, when it acts not freely. I believe in free  
 agency as well as necessity, & not in freedom, even though it  
 is free agency & it is necessary, & in a sense, necessity.

Consciousness is necessary for knowledge. We have it in  
 action, & in action, & in action, & in action of time.  
 It is the basis of personal identity. Memory is necessary to  
 consciousness. It is suspended in our dreams.

In the order in which the qualities of the mind are  
 evolved. The first are the emotions, e.g. fear, terror & joy.  
 About the eighth month or so violence. In the third year men  
 begin to be moral. The sense of truth and some degree  
 of imagination appear about the fourth year. From the 4th  
 to the sixth year the understanding. From the sixth to the  
 year the imagination, and imagination is more. It is seldom seen  
 here in our adult life.

From the sense of the qualities comes in when the ph.  
 culture of the mind is seen and we become acquainted with  
 the



The manner in which children should be educated. 17.  
 First years; a child who is to learn to read, should be  
 employed in Geography & Natural History and in a sense  
 of the Supreme Being. From the tenth or twelfth year  
 on learning the modern languages, grammar and classical  
 literature, from the twentieth year on in common, the sciences &  
 all the different branches of literature.

The first of the faculties which declines is the Memory,  
 first in English, and in French. But people generally read  
 not the things that happened in early life, but forget those  
 that have recently occurred. The imagination declines next,  
 then the understanding and judgment. I never knew the  
 moral faculty to be obliterated in a person who had led  
 a religious life, a woman in this city, aged nearly 70 years  
 but she could not recollect any thing that had happened  
 when the faculties wear away in one instance, they wear  
 away in ten. I recommend to you the study of the  
 faculties and operations of the mind, it belongs to you as  
 it belongs to me.

Of the Faculties and Operations of the Human Mind  
 which distinguish them from those of Brutes.

There is an antipathy animal as is the Beaver. There  
 is a, inferior animal, Brutes are not so. The difference  
 between them is in the mind. The mind is in  
 proportion





proportion to the extent of the mind, more or less, and I have  
more or less of the same.

The following are some of the principal causes of the im-  
perfectness of mind in brutes. They have no power of proportion  
to the use of their senses. They cannot see to distinguish between  
what they are delivered of the sense of touch. They have  
no signs or monuments or marks the objects are sent to  
their mind, as we have. They have remembrance exceeding  
man, but they have little memory. They have passions,  
a moral faculty and shame, but are devoid of a sense of  
truth. They perceive a form and colour, but they do not  
reason. They have no abstract ideas, they are only governed  
by present pleasure & present pain. It is as necessary  
a relation as he is a social and moral being. As Aristotle says  
that the mind in man and brutes differs in degree only &  
not in kind. If brutes do not possess immortality, it is be-  
cause it hath pleased God to limit their existence.

The pleasures of the senses and of the mind  
and of the imagination, see printed lectures.

The causes of sleep and dreams, and im-  
agination.

The proportion of the mind is a certain degree of  
reflexion on the brain made by a circulating blood  
in









and so + but it is not so cold before it starts  
we want, then, to have it + warm + not too  
much + but + under the system to the sleeping point. You will  
often hear your patients say that they do not see their eyes  
all day long, this is even of the nature working in, the  
light stimulating the system to the sleeping point. I have  
frequently recommended a candle to be placed on the fire, this  
many patients room and found it to have a very good effect in  
con + ing them to sleep.

For any or all the causes which induce sleep to act, it is necessary, that the impressions on the brain, nerves, muscles, & visceral should be equal. When the brain & nerves are below the striking point opacitudo should be given, & the muscles gentle exercise should be used, if the visceral brain should be given & all are below the striking point give chium. A recurrent posture also induces sleep by inducing the accumulation of blood in the senses & the brain. Chium, sedent spirit, & full meal, produce an even sleep. Ergot and Carbonic acid gas induce sleep & death from excessive excitement but this excitement, morbid, & sleep, inops in crowded assemblies arises from the operation of these gases.

with the Dickinsons & Phelps

1. The first signs of sleep are a heaviness & twitching in the eyes



eyes are the same. Sometimes the eyes are shut, but  
eyes are not, in a sleep in the day, & in the night  
the eyes are shut, frequently they are not when they are sleeping.  
On waking the eyes first become insensible, next the taste,  
the smell, next the hearing and last of all the touch.  
The perfect form of sleep is not perfect in sleep. But  
this does not occur in all. Some people when asleep can  
hear distinctly, i.e. will wake from the smell of the smell  
or a candle in the room. The arms and  
legs are first relaxed when sleeping in a recumbent position,  
next the muscles of the neck and last of all those of the back.  
In a sitting posture the muscles of the back are constantly  
in action. So sometimes, fall asleep suddenly, when we do  
so we are exempt to start. The phenomena attending sleep  
are sleep, when darkness, or darkness, diminution of  
light, sound, or heat. Secondary motions are slower.  
Secretions are increased especially the bile & urine. It is  
from this cause that vomiting is often taken place in the morn-  
ing in persons of a villous habit. Secretions are increased  
and there is a diminution of the heat of the body. Whilst  
10° above 0 induces death in sleep, in the waking state the  
system will bear a great deal more. The heat sometimes  
seems greater in sleep than when we are awake, but this is  
owing to its being confined by the bedclothes, or to a slight  
degree.





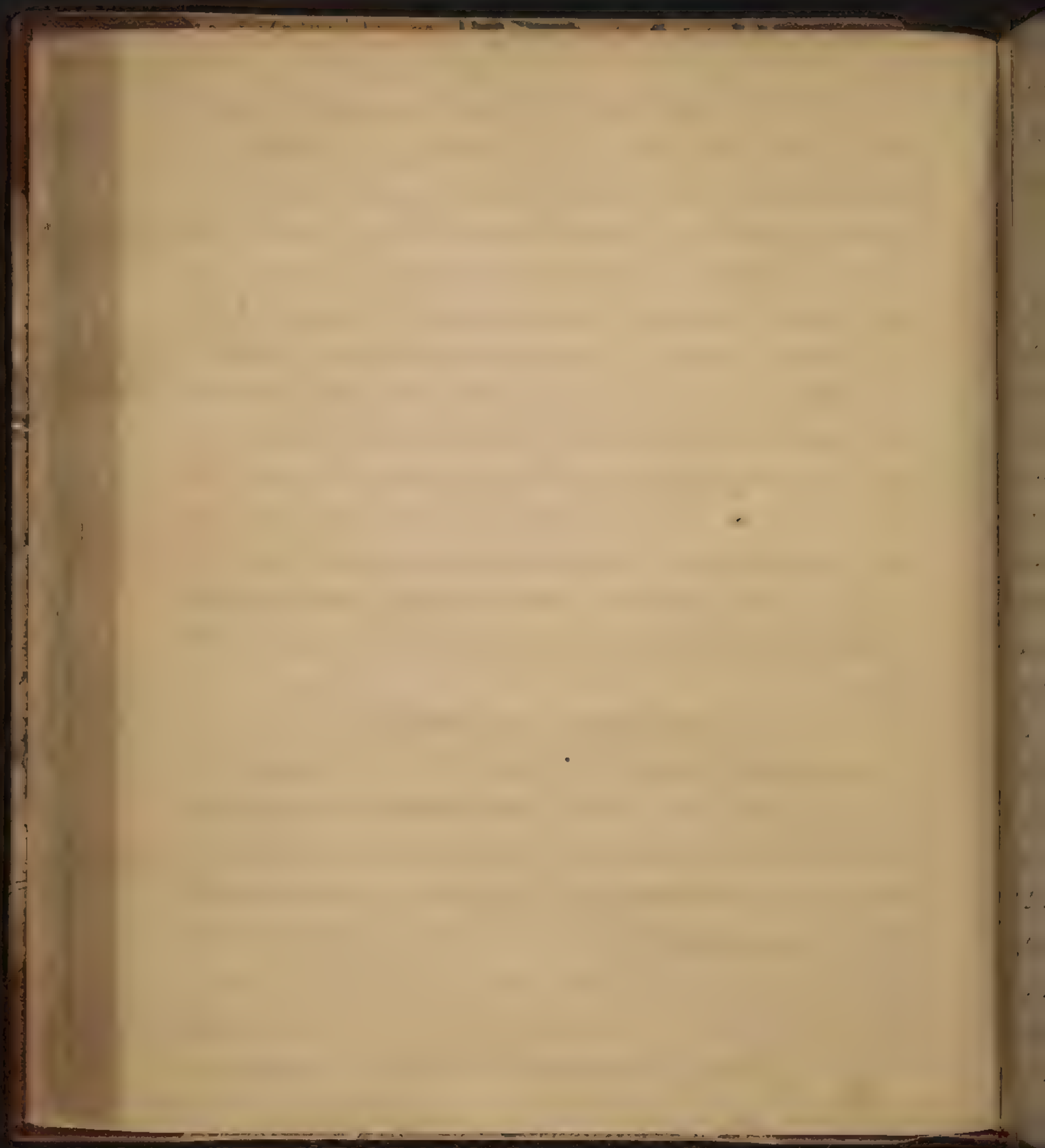
degree of disease in the system. We are in a state of greater debility when asleep than when awake, hence the reason of diseases so often making their attacks in the night.

Children require more sleep than adults, and abortive children more than those born at full time. Carnivorous animals require more than herbivorous ones. From six to eight hours sleep in the twenty four are sufficient in almost all constitutions. Sleeping & waking at the same hour depends on habit or what I shall call an association of motions. The stimulus of the morning light, the stimulus of urine accumulated in the bladder &c also cause us to wake at a certain hour. In waking from sleep the mind first unfolds itself, next the ears, we next rub our eyes, stretch out legs, gape, sneeze &c in order to render the excitability equal in all parts of the system.

### State of the Body after Sleep:

Consumptive people cough most in the morning from the accumulation of mucus &c in the bronchiae during the night.

We should never proceed to any kind of business out of doors in the morning till we have taken food of some kind, the debility arising from sleep renders us much more liable to disease if we expose ourselves to any of its causes in the morning before eating. The Indians always make their attacks on an enemy early in the morning while he is labouring under this



the debility, I never knew or heard of their making an attack at any other time. Gives supper an invalid to walk, ride or use much exercise before breakfast. The understanding acts most powerfully in the morning.

### Causes of Dreams -

Do dreams always follow sleep? I answer no, they are not necessarily connected with it some people live all their lives without dreaming. I believe with Mr Locke that the soul sleeps when we do not dream. However, when we dream, we never dream of anything the raw materials of which have not been before in our senses. "Nihil est intellectus quod non prius fuit in sensu" is an old saying and a very true one.

When the excitement of the brain is at 20 mechanical motions alone prevail, but when it is above or below 20 there are mental motions. Partial or excitement or motion, or irregular or morbid motion is the cause of dreams, they are also the effect of an uneasy posture in bed, too many bed clothes, drinking strong tea right to while the nerves & muscles relax in sound sleep, the blood vessels & brain are moved.

Dreams resemble the ideas of a person in a delirium from fever. Delirium is a higher grade of dreaming & dreaming a lower grade of delirium. Nine out of ten of our dreams are of a distressing nature, & more so when the system is below the sleeping point. We dream mostly of visible objects.

Images





Images presented to the mind in sleep are more vivid than when we are awake. This is measured by the greater length of the external image in sleep than in waking. Dreams are most common in the decline of life. They are also most frequent in disease. Because sleep is imperfect. The morning light is the most frequent stimulus to dreams, hence the sea men so often dream in the morning. Birds frequently dream.

Persons who walk on their sleep are called somnambulists, those who talk in their sleep. It is remarkable that those who talk in their sleep seldom, if ever recollect that dream, and those who walk never recollect where they are or what they do. Some sleep in the habit of ambulation, of all the senses.

The use of sleep is to restore equal excitement to all parts of the body, it subtracts it from parts not exhausted & restores it to those which are over-excited, the excitement is removed slight diseases. It favours the assimilation of our aliments. It gives to the mind repose and refreshment, and restores the system to its natural order. Without it man's life would be unendurable. It restores the faculties.

The more sleep, and life and man is the most miserable creature in the world.

Man is a dreamer in his sleep, and animals in their sleep. Sleep and to dissipate an undue proportion of excitability, which is accumulated. To gratify the nature of the stimulus which excites them.



## Aliment

The subject in the next place I consider is what manner the  
nutrition is procured which is the means of account, & I think there  
are necessary for our daily subsistence. The advantages of this ne-  
cessity are to prompt our mind to action, and promote social  
intercourse between nations in order to procure them, and to keep  
our minds a reminder of our necessary dependence upon the  
different men.

## Of Hunger

Hunger appears as a sensible state of excitement whatever ex-  
cites the stomach above or below the hungry point de-  
stroy the appetite. Sadness and grief, shame & distress the sense  
of hunger by debilitating the stomach, and opium by exciting it be-  
low the hungry point. The effects of certain substances on the  
stomach as sweet oil take away the appetite, it is the next cause  
of a morbid appetite.

1st The appetite depends on the stimulus of the gastric  
juice on the stomach lining. 2 From its presence in the  
stomach. 3 From its absence producing loss of appetite. 4 From  
morbid effects being produced by too great a quantity of it.

## Of Thirst

The seat of thirst is in the fauces and throat. Its causes  
are





are but certain state of the, as I never find from certain sub-  
stances disappear or increase the excretion to the thirsty point  
before when going to engage in battle generally call for drink.

2<sup>d</sup> In acrimony stimulating the pancer & throat, it acts both  
partially & generally, salt meat acts in the former way the latter  
and fever in the latter.

3<sup>rd</sup> I am known to reduce or elevate according to their qua-  
lities or severity either above or below the thirsty point.

### Irregularities of the Stomach —

It is the most important viscus in the body. It is possessed  
by all animals except the *Tenuia Hydatis*. It has two kinds  
of nerves, one pair which is derived from the intercostal for se-  
cretion, the other from the *vas vagum* which imparts to it  
a specific sensation. Next to the brain the stomach has  
the greatest extent of sympathy with all parts of the body.  
It is the index to the state of the mind & nervous system.

### Of Digestion —

The experiments of Spallanzani prove that trituration  
has but little effect in the process of digestion. He swallowed  
the cherries, currants & whole which were again discharged  
in the same state. I repeat, fermentation also, heat & solution are  
all that is necessary. The agents in solution are saliva & the  
gastric juice, the latter is the most active, it acts more or  
less.



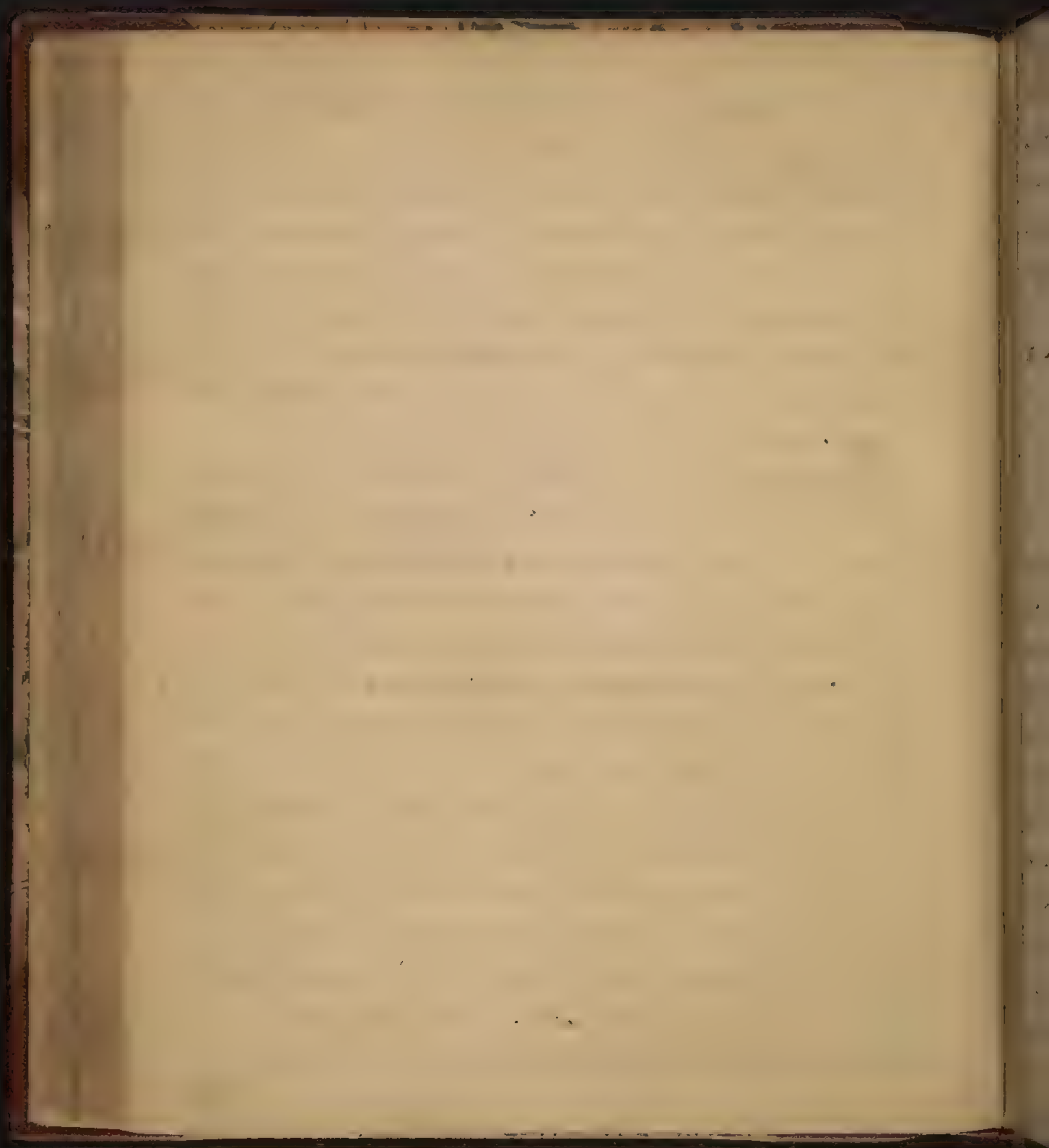
if in all animals in the human species the digesting power is very great, it acts most quickly on food that is well masticated, its greatest digesting power is when the meat is at  $112^{\circ}$ . About ten ounces of saliva are secreted in twenty four hours. The presence of nerves is absolutely necessary to digestion, this has been proved by cutting the eighth pair of nerves of a Wolf, as soon as they were cut digestion ceased.

From this view of digestion it appears to be entirely an animal process.

A slight fever generally follows a full meal, occasioned by the stimulus of food acting on the excitability accumulated by fasting but it is not necessarily connected with digestion nor often taken notice of. A disposition to sleep follows a full meal caused by its producing a degree of pressure of blood in the brain. This never succeeds a moderate meal. The mental faculties are affected by a full meal, when we wish to engage all our powers in any particular effort, we ought not to employ the stomach in digesting a large quantity of food.

There is a disposition to rest after eating this is favourable to digestion. Dr. Harwood gave to two hounds a certain quantity of food, one was kept running for two hours, the other was kept still; on killing them, in the one that was kept still the food was nearly all digested, in the other it was scarcely begun. The state of the air influences digestion.

Food





Food generally lies from one to seven hours in the stomach before it is digested, its medium time is from three to five hours. The passions & state of the mind influence digestion, it is invigorated by cheerfulness, and retarded by grief, despair &c

For the function of the Mentum, I refer you to the Inaugural Dissertation of my son Dr James Rush -  
 of the Liver,

The process of changing the me or chyle into animal matter is performed in the Liver in the imbricated, formed layer which is in the blood undergoes a second chylification, process it also changes the fat which is absorbed from the Mentum in sickness or during abstinence, into chyle which goes to the nourishment of the body. Emaciation follows disease of glands of supply but not those of waste, which proves the liver to be a gland of supply. In cases of disease of the stomach the liver carries on a digestive process, and when the liver is diseased, the stomach acts with double force. I mention that I saw that in cases where the whole of the liver was diseased the fat of the mentum was not absorbed, but where it was only partly diseased & still able to carry on the chylification, process the mentum was found destitute of fat. In diseases where we wish to reduce the system it is necessary to purge in order



more to prevent the river from overflowing with sediment,  
 & also when the river is in flood it is sometimes  
 very difficult to maintain the river by planting alone. The  
 river is very fertile.

The Gall bladder serves as a warehouse to the liver as a  
 reservoir for the secretions of the liver. It is an important  
 organ of the liver & exerts an antiseptic effect on the blood. It is  
 the introduction of the blood into the stomach when  
 the liver presents the secretion of bile, but the  
 liver is able to discharge its contents. The liver is in a  
 state of tension, & the blood is drawn from the liver. The  
 blood that attends  
 discharges from the liver is drawn from the liver.

The liver is the main organ of the liver which is often attrib-  
 uted to warm, and it is especially owing to a redundant quan-  
 tity of bile in the liver. The liver is a very  
 early excretion. The liver is the organ of the liver, a secre-  
 tion of bile or a diseased action of the liver or not separating  
 the imperfect chyle from the blood. The liver is a liver  
 upon the liver with excretion.

The liver is a reservoir for the blood in excessive  
 action of the blood vessels, or in its natural state it contains  
 about 1 1/2 pints of blood. It can be distended to, or to contain  
 several pints. In cancerous affections it is frequently enlarged  
 from two to five times its natural size.





connected with the spleen in use are the Thyroid and  
 Thyroid Glands. The Thyroid Gland serves as a re-  
 servoir to the blood & prevents its profuse in the train  
 of matter & impedes toward it in any morbid cause -  
 It is larger in women than men which is necessary in order  
 to guard them in uterine diseases to which they are liable,  
 particularly in parturition.

The Thyroid Gland & Spleen acts the same part as  
 as the Thyroid & Spleen. It acts as a vestigate & reservoir  
 to the blood & prevents its profuse on the lungs in chil-  
 dren & frequently in women. A child never spits till he  
 is three years old in these cases requires more copious -  
 bleeding in catarrh than an adult because he cannot put  
 out the phlegm -

The Chyle goes to form the Blood, which is divi-  
 ded into Serum, Red Globules & Coagulable Lymph. The  
 coagulation in the status Blood coagulates in the body  
 when it stagnates. In venesection the smaller the stream the  
 sooner it coagulates. The most firm is formed when it coag-  
 ulates slowest as in inflammatory fevers. It coagulates slower  
 when drawn into a narrow mouthed vessel than in a wide  
 one, and when drawn into a wooden vessel, than any other.

The action of the blood vessels must be increased to pro-  
 duce size, it is size in the sperm, in pregnant women, in  
 senescent









... are ... in disease and ... in  
... is ...  
... from a diseased person will, under  
... from a  
... person, owing to its more ... by the  
... of ... It is, like bones & tendons, and  
... in disease, in health it is only animated ...  
... great ... it is an ... death ...  
... continuously ... the whole  
... is killed.

The serum is water combined with several other mat-  
ters as albumen, gelatin, lactate & chloride of soda and  
phosphate of lime. Its use is to give fluidity to the blood &  
to dissolve & carry out of the body all saline & other matters  
when ...

Red ... are ... 300<sup>th</sup> part of an inch  
in diameter, when dry they are very inflammable - they receive  
their red color from the oxygen taken into the lungs in respi-  
ration ... the blood contains nearly 300<sup>th</sup> of iron. The red  
globules do not seem to be essential to life, ... from  
... taken place where few of them remained in the  
blood, but good health is connected with them, the cheeks  
of the ... are generally ... of good health  
the

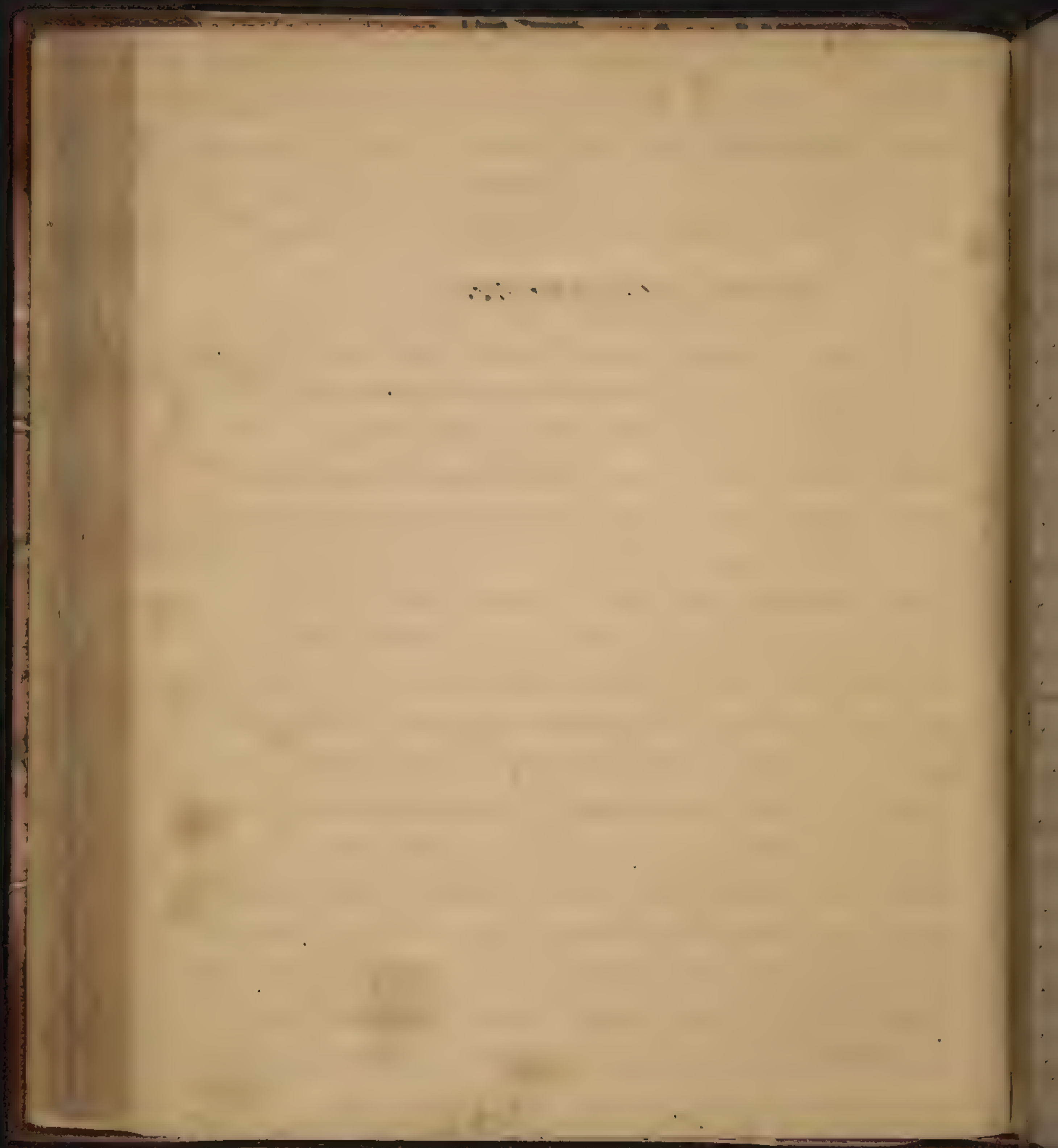


The rest of Globules getting into serous vessels is the proximate cause of inflammation. Bile and except of salts do not produce any bad effect when mixed with the blood. The lowest contribution makes the quantity of blood in the body 25 lbs.

### Of the Lymphatics.

They are a system of small vessels arising from all parts of the body and emptying themselves into the Thoracic duct. Their coats are thinner than those of the arteries they have valves more numerous & finer. They possess a power of retrograde motion. It is this then that liquids pass from the stomach to the kidneys. Medicines may be introduced into the system by these means without mixing with the blood.

They exist in all parts of the body except the brain, and probably there also, from the absorption of water in Hydrocephalus internus. The lymph is taken up by muscular contraction of the vessels stimulated by the Lymph and conveyed to the Thoracic duct by means of the action of the contiguous arteries, pressure of the muscles &c. The Lymph discharged from the brain & that from punctures in Lymph is not coagulable. There seems no part convey or absorb the Lymph. The Lymphatics have a power of absorbing the solid as well as fluid parts. It would seem that they act in opposition to the arteries. The business of the arteries is to repair





retain heat in the lungs, & to destroy it, in the lungs  
 & in the case of persons that after disease follows a cold  
 & when cough &c

implies have been said to absorb moisture  
 externally, but to this there have been made some strong  
 objections. No symptoms have ever been discovered to termi-  
 nate on the skin. The sea air removes thirst by its moisture  
 and the gentle stimulus it gives to the juices. The increase  
 of the weight of the body when immersed in water is caused  
 by the displacement of air. The air itself cannot enter  
 externally, for the skin & pores will not enter unless the  
 skin be broken. Charcoal matter will not take effect until  
 the skin is wounded. I have found it on the arm & let it rem-  
 ain there, for days without its producing any effect. I have  
 known it being taken with the food, but it did not produce  
 the varicolar disease. Spirits of Turpentine is not absorbed  
 externally but by the lungs. If Mercury when applied to  
 the surface, is taken into the system it must be by the  
 side with which it is mixed becoming rancid & being  
 volatilized by friction & inhaled into the lungs. Therefore  
 by rubbing it on the arm puts, from their proximity to  
 the mouth & nose it is more readily inhaled by the breath  
 & induces salivation sooner than when applied to any other  
 part of the body. When medicinal ointment is made use  
 of



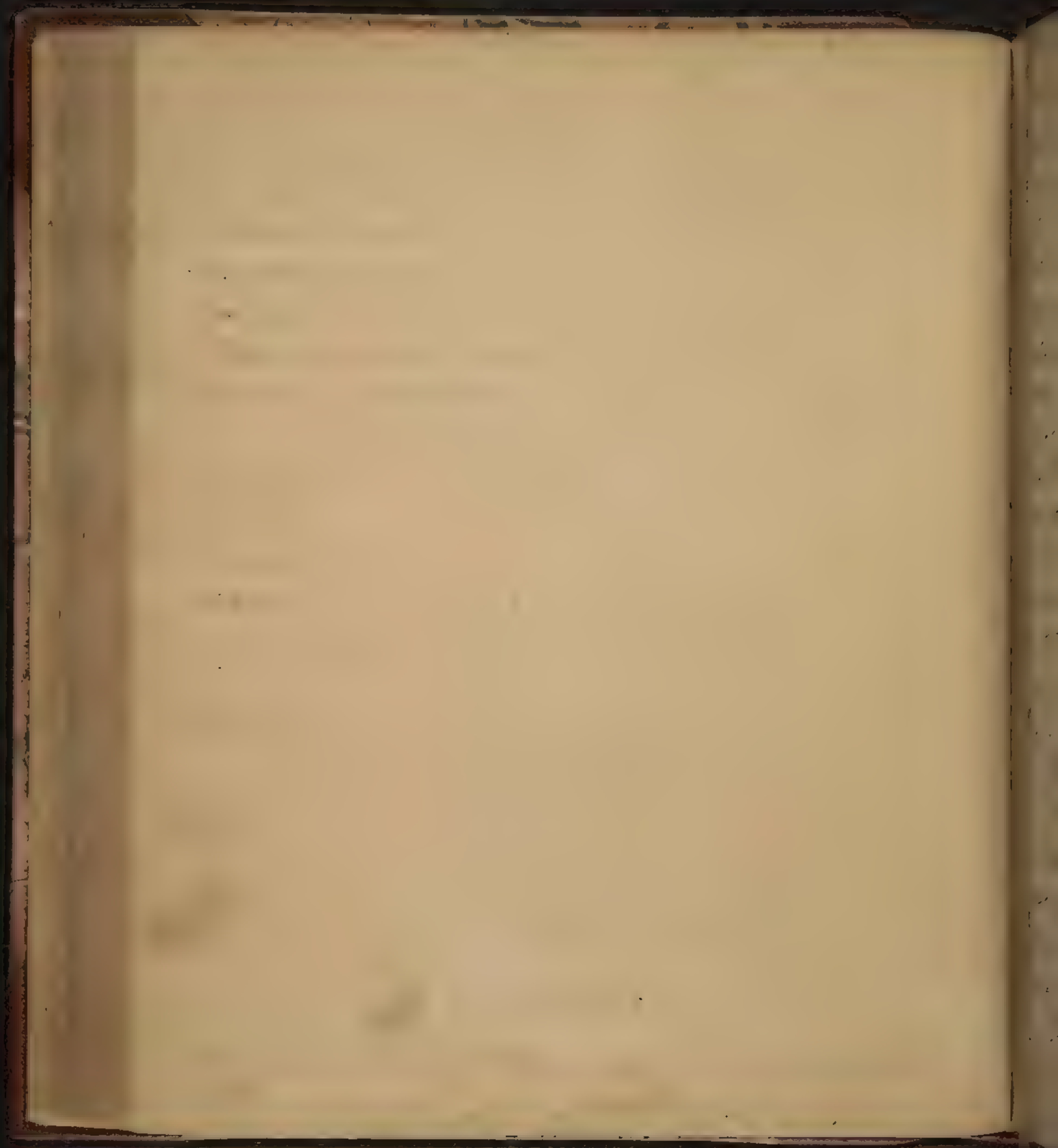
As to simple tumours the effect depends on the friction that is used. To remove tumours first kill them by violence & then let the lymphatics bore upon them. If mercury is absorbed, which should not, it has a caustic & necrotic effect when rubbed on the skin. It is to be remarked that the coloring matter of the bladder is one of the most subtle that could be employed, much it not transude through the skin without the agency of the lymphatics. If it is absorbed in them it is but a solitary exception to a general rule. It is probable that the coloring matter of the bladder might be absorbed in the same way.

Excitation, exercise, swimming, jumping &c increase the action of the lymphatics. The increased weight of the body after surgery is owing to the increased absorption of moisture from the air by the lungs.

The uses of the Lymphatics are to promote the growth & nourishment of the body. They perform the office of scavengers to absorb & clear away all useless parts & impurities of blood and carry them to the liver to be converted into chyle or discharged from the body without mixing with the blood. The glands assist the liver in this process.

## Secrecion...

It produces a new aggregate. The more exercise the  
secrection





secretion the more united the parts of the blood is the secreted fluid as the semen, and more like some of them when it is more, as the urine. Variolous matter when injected into the blood does not reproduce itself, to produce this effect it must be confined to the skin. The matter which constitutes poison is the same proportion in innocent & active substances. The glands perform various offices, for each other. The menstrual blood is sometimes during pregnancy secreted in the vessels of the vagina. The stomach may secrete milk in its vessels, putting on a new action. Certain matters are absorbed and deposited in other parts.

The glands may be compared to closets in a well situated house.

The secretions are Lymph, Saliva, Bile, Pancreatic juice, Gastric juice, Mucus, Synovia, Urine, Semen, Lacræ, Prostate, Tears, Milk, Fat & also call a secreted liquor.

The Lymph is coagulable but less so than blood.

Saliva, eighty parts out of an hundred, of it are water, it is changed in disease. Twelve ounces of it are secreted in twenty four hours, it assists digestion & in the presence of oxygen in it that renders it useful in sores. May not mercury change its properties.

Gastric juice, it is the strongest in young & very old people. Old people will digest what those in middle life cannot.



cannot, from the greater solvent power of their gastric juice.

Pancreatic juice is of the same nature with the saliva.

Spineus its use seems to be to defend the parts where it is secreted from the action of acid & other substances.

Synovia is interspersed between the bones in the joints in order to lessen friction, during the day the body is in motion and the synovia is wasted, this is the reason that we are taller in the morning than in the evening.

Urine it contains many matters. The analysis of Calculi found in the bladder, prove them to differ in composition from each other so much as to preclude the possibility of any solvent being discovered that can be used with any certainty or success. The urine of children contains but little phosphate of lime, it being made use of to form their bones. The kidneys alternate with the skin in summer & the Lungs alternate with it in winter.

Uterine, it becomes viscid by stagnation.

Milk is secreted from the fresh chyle in the blood the sooner from its being so soon formed after taking certain kinds of nourishment. It is composed of oil, caseous matter & whey, the oil is of an animal, the cheese of a vegetable nature. Milk is seldom or never the vehicle of communicating disease, the milk of a cow that was bitten by a mad dog has been used even after symptoms of disease had





fat appeared without being followed by an injurious consequence. The passions of the mind evidently influence its effects on children.

Fat is contained in cells or cavities which have no communication with each other. Its use is to facilitate motion, to fill up cavities between the muscles & render the skin smooth & even, to preserve the heat of the body, and supply it with nourishment when the appetite is lost as in sickness. Man loses & acquires fat slower than any other animal.

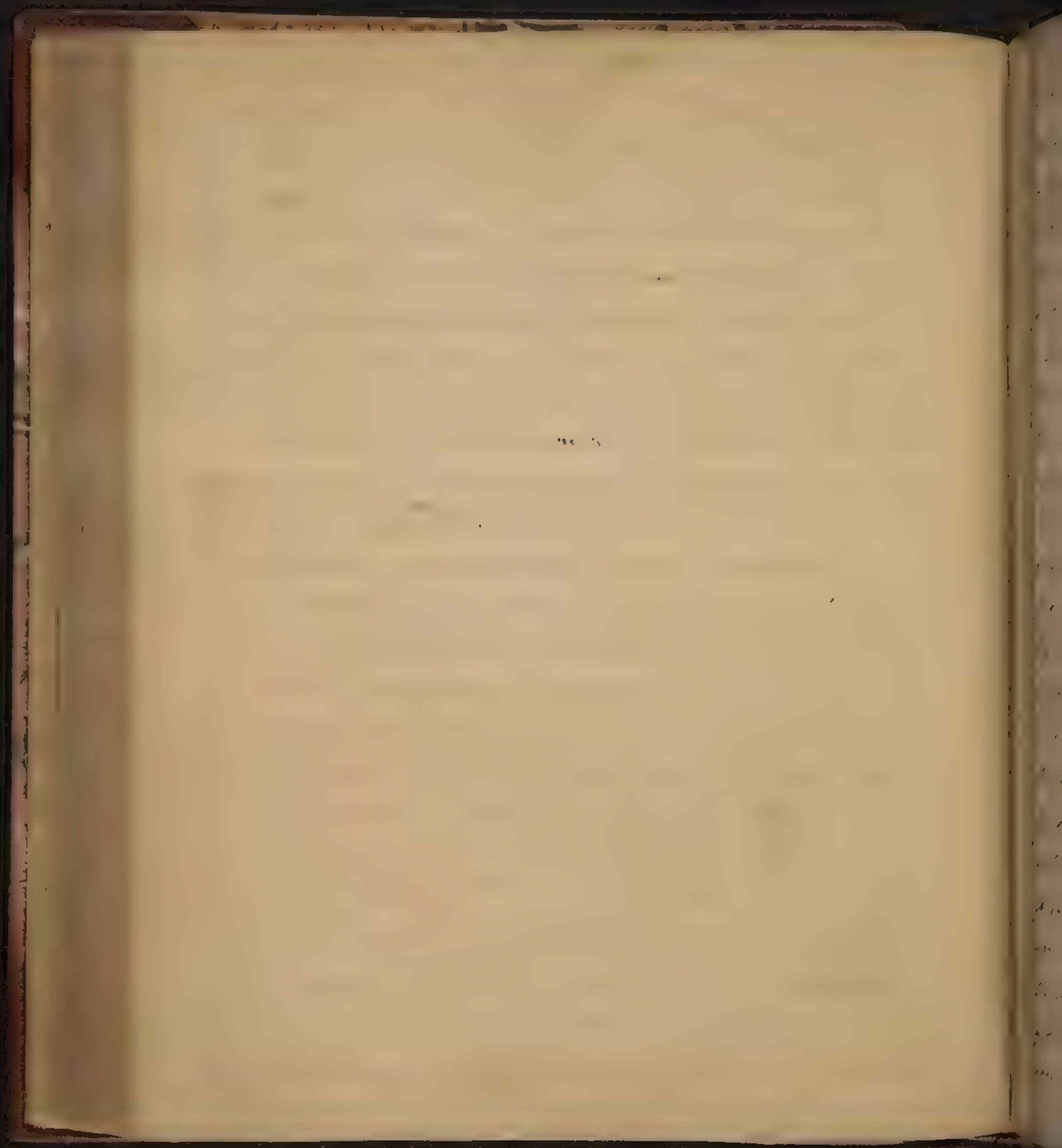
That men & other animals have less blood in them than those that are lean, this must be owing to the pressure of the fat on the bloodvessels, for this reason a fat man should not be bled as much as a lean one. An undue proportion constitutes not a disease, but what I call a disorder.

The most important functions of the body are carried on by means of secretions: animal heat itself is a process something like secretion: Thought may be said to be a secretion of the brain, and the salivary of the semen.

### Of the Excretions.

They are the Urine, Bile, & Perspiration, to which some add sweat but it is only an increased discharge of the matter of insensible perspiration.

Bile, the coloring matter of bile is one of its most  
indestructible



indolent & soft properties, there is some albumen in its composition which gives it its ~~exactly~~ coagulable. The passions, especially anger have a considerable effect on the secretion of bile. A young gentleman being insulted in a house where he could not decently resent it, after some time went out and vomited nearly a quart of bile.

The peristaltic motion of the intestines is promoted by the stimulus of the sympathetic, costiveness generally follows the obstruction of it. It is the degeneration & absorption of the bile that produces what is called the jaundice.

Perspiration, the matter of perspiration is discharged only from the extremities of the arteries. That insensible perspiration is continually going on in health is proved by washing the arm wiping it dry & placing it in a glass vessel, moisture will soon be visible, it is often seen in the breath coming from the lungs. Water injected into the axillary artery of a dead body is discharged through the skin. Sweat is not an acid nor alkali. It is chiefly water salt to the taste and has a peculiar odour, which is increased by labour & animal food particularly when rancid. It is discharged from the same vessels as the matter of insensible perspiration. Respirable matter discharged from the lungs is of the same nature as that from the skin. Perspiration is less copious in women than men, hence





hence, we see the cause of their monthly discharge. It is greater after divided meals than after two or three full meals in a day. Certain aliments & drinks, violent passions, the gratification of the venereal appetite all increase its quantity. It is calculated that one carpenter perspires as much as six wat'ers. The quantity matter thrown off from the body by insensible perspiration in twenty four hours, at 79° is 50 ounces in Italy, 32 in England & 44 in the U. States. That discharged from the lungs in the same time is about six ounces. Obstructed perspiration is thrown on the lungs in winter & produces catarrh, in summer it is thrown on the intestines & causes diarrhoea or dysentery. Perspiration matter retained in the system cannot produce fever unless the system is previously debilitated, when the body is in a sound state it is thrown off by urine or stool. There is considerable harmony existing between the kidneys and bowels when the action of the one is diminished the other is increased. The sweet sometimes becomes bloody, from great agony of mind.

### Of Nutrition

There are two opinions with respect to the manner in which nutrition is carried on. 1 That it is by means of the nerves. 2 That it is by means of the arteries.

There



There is no motion in the isodermis till there is red blood. Blood first moves the heart & arteries, they are not endowed with a vital principle, but are moved by the stimulus of the blood, first, & afterward by other stimuli.

Nutrition is carried on by means of the arteries, the presence of nerves is necessary, but the importance of the arteries has been much underrated.

### Of the Peculiarities of the Female Body and Mind.

Women in all climates, and in all ages, are less, but acquire their growth sooner than men. Their bones are soft, and their skin is softer & smoother, and has seldom any hair on it. Their feet & hands are soft. Their heart is soft but their liver is said to be larger in proportion to their size. Their heart & arteries possess soft contractile force but are more irritable. Their nerves are more sensible to impressions & their brain more liable to motions. Their pelvis is wider & their breech flatter much, further a flatter which is necessary to enable them to give birth to children. They are able to retain their urine longer than men. After a certain age a discharge of blood takes place from the uterus every month called Catamenia. They have large glands on each side of the liver to secrete milk to nourish their  
offspring





offspring their thorax is moved more in respiration and  
their abdominal muscles less than in man. Their bones  
are more soft & brittle and they are longer lived than  
man, but in a greater proportion are to be old, but there  
are some very old ones than women.

The difference between the minds of males and  
females has been ascribed to education, but I cannot  
adopt this opinion. I believe there is a natural dif-  
ference in the human mind, and I believe it is not  
impossible to prove it.

The mind of the female is more  
sensitive, and more susceptible of impressions  
than that of the male.

The mind of the female is more  
sensitive, and more susceptible of impressions  
than that of the male.

The mind of the female is more  
sensitive, and more susceptible of impressions  
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sensitive, and more susceptible of impressions  
than that of the male.

The mind of the female is more  
sensitive, and more susceptible of impressions  
than that of the male.



They are more susceptible to the influence of  
 religious up-bringing than the descendants of  
 America.

They are more common in the South than in the North  
 or the West. It is the same in the same  
 and men they communicate their own, not other people.

They have more prompt perceptions, but their reason-  
 ings & conclusions are weaker.

They have less courage but more fortitude. When  
 in our midst as in the case of the men, they are  
 therefore less fit for our more dangerous services.

They are more religious & more deeply engaged in  
 religious nature, not in education.

They are more susceptible to the influence of  
 religious up-bringing than the descendants of  
 America. It is the same in the same  
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the last, always of a strong nature, and sometimes mixed with blood. Does it not then seem to generate in them a peculiar sensibility & increase of the pleasures of the venereal connection so that the venereal desire seems to be an effect rather than the cause of menstruation. In women the discharge takes place monthly and accordingly we never find them without a desire for the venereal embrace. The final cause of menstruation is to fit the female organs for conception.

### Of the Irregularities of the Male Sex

1. For a desire, it is the means of generation proper to man.

2. The changes that take place at puberty are an enlargement of the testes & the penis & the first of these is attended, the second appears, and the voice becomes more masculine & the skin & hair and the venereal desires begin to be felt. These changes usually take place about the fourteenth year, but sometimes much earlier.

The change in the male sex is similar to the change in the female, some men are more susceptible of the influence of the passions than others. The first of these changes is the cause of the first desire for the venereal embrace.



for by the stimulus of the semen upon the demand of  
 an action has an exertion on the system with every  
 part of the body. The stimulus is a stage of life before  
 after being taken into the system it is before it could have  
 looked at it as to the system taken into the system  
 the whole system is in a state of excitement in some  
 to debilitate, produce a circulation of the vessels and  
 want a common stimulus. The gratification of the  
 sexual appetite is always followed by debility  
 of the system and that is followed in time by  
 an increase of debility is occasioned by a more  
 more circulation not from the absorption of semen

It is more common to the sexes to the sexual act,  
 and they are fit to, and to the sexual act. It is not  
 a disease. The semen is of a white color and the male  
 has a seed at the end of it and the female 16. And it  
 says they receive from the woman's gratification the  
 better provided the male does not exceed the age of  
 30 and the female the age of 24 years. Neither the  
 force of religion nor even the proximity of death  
 nor the shaking of the earth from an earthquake,  
 no evolution, nor deformity are able to eradicate the  
 all powerful passion. It is so committed under  
 the purple walls of town till 1843 when the  
 years





groans or the dying were heard in every quarter. The same  
 acts took place when an earthquake made desolate the  
 city of Lisbon. The monster & the Pötsch falls ex-  
 pressed a great desire to have a wife. I mean does not  
 extinguish it, nor still it, still its universal influ-  
 ence. No man can live without several desires, no  
 man can indulge in them without sinning, except  
 in matrimony.

### Of regeneration, conception & Parturition.

In human life is a spirit which clouds and  
 darkness hang over every part of it.

How does the male semen act on the female ovum  
 so as to impregnate it?

It is common opinion that the semen is thrown  
 into the uterus and is carried through the fallopian  
 tube to the ovum where impregnation takes place.

Dr. Keble's opinion is that it is the effect of a  
 fluid which is there circulated by the endometrium  
 of the uterus. They prove that impregnation does not  
 take place unless the male semen come in contact  
 with the ovum. The latter is surrounded by a membrane  
 which is extended.

Dr. Hunter thinks that the semen is put into  
 the uterus by means of the antecervical motion of  
 the



the fallopian tube, where it meets with the male semen  
and is impregnated.

Dr. Harney is of opinion that the semen is absorbed by  
the lymphatic system, through the circulation & acts  
specifically on the ovaries. In this respect it is ana-  
logous to the action of the male semen, and to the ovum, which  
is taken up by the circulation in the same manner. The ovum  
secreted <sup>contains</sup> the nutrient of the fetus which is stim-  
ulated into life by the male semen. The semen is  
a secretion, not only from the glands but the solids  
and even from the mind.

The symptoms of pregnancy are pain in the  
head, nausea, vomiting, a disposition to eat certain  
substances not usual as shown to the nurse, vom-  
iting, & generally, some about the third month, both  
with & without the secretion, & some of these symptoms  
are the result of a new & peculiar stimulus acting  
upon a sensitive part of the body, and are to be  
removed by a hygienic regimen and removal  
of the cause, and not as it is related some suppose  
to be a necessary connection with conception. This is  
not true, the first cause of these symptoms is to  
guard against inflammatory disease to which the sys-  
tem is predisposed. At this time I am so much of  
the





The opinion that the situation of our infant is so likely  
to improve that I have no doubt but the time will  
come when the whole is settling with the time, it is not  
far as we must wait for the answer as to the value  
of the medicine for you to the mother's health.  
The usual time of gestation is nine, or rather ten to  
eleven months, and some at fifteen weeks you will be  
well, a shorter time may be only six months. The  
course of the child's birth seems to be the alteration  
of the position of the child. The first one of the mother  
and the child as soon they have been delivered  
according to the usual childbearing. It is not  
longer said in the time of the mother  
is known that the child is usually delivered in some way  
and the child is born. The time of the mother and  
the child is not far distant from the time of the child.  
The child will be as early as possible as those of colic  
I am led to suppose that if in the effects of  
blood sitting in a few days delivery, and the small  
degrees of pain with which weak habits from, forth  
these young, in birth and the time of the child, the  
time is scarcely known. The woman in the best  
position, from, forth time, children with much less pain  
time in other climates. Blood sitting in the body, in















But is exposed to such a degree of heat as will destroy  
the power of their germination, may be kept during a long voyage.



in it the pines will be more pleasant & let us mind  
 not to be too well supplied. To be well fed is not the  
 remedy. Turnips are superior to those of other places, then  
 are deprived of their bitter taste by letting them stand  
 in water for some time, & then being sliced. Some are  
 a good diet for labourers. They lie long on the stomach  
 without decaying and impart a great deal of stimulus  
 to the system. Boiled in milk & eaten they make an  
 excellent soup for convalescents. Stews and soups are  
 commonly used in health or sickness and when well boiled  
 at the are very nutritious. But more ground is well  
 suited to give to labourers when we wish to fill the  
 stomach but not to increase them. But let eat more  
 into what is easy of digestion when not mixed with  
 with butter. Potatoes contain one fourth as much nour-  
 ishment as bread. They are equal to the same part  
 for as oatmeal. Turnips & Carrots require long boiling  
 in water, more than the small white potatoes.  
 As to the green ones be prevented by taking two  
 or three full of the taste of sulphur. Cabbage is  
 best of course when in the ground and exposed to  
 the frost of November or December long boiling or  
 better if you are several hours in the water before  
 being improved it very much. Turnips require  
 not



with pepper and vinegar to please the appetite & promote digestion. But some people who are taken in by such promises in medicine they think the acid will withdraw from the intestines instead of food from the same they expect them to fill & when not filled, in consequence of the acid, it is a great stimulant. The stomach is not so strong as it is and very nutritious and so it is the stimulus, it is a very fine quality of it, from half of a pint of it at the top of the stomach every day is found to be necessary for ordinary diet. In case of indigestion it is for a stimulant and a good substitute in case of an accident in the stomach.

Food may be divided into fermented, sweet, juicy & in substance, and the opposite, however, both orders mentioned. The former is moderate but the latter food is much and even to the point are the best for in it. But the kind of food is much more and the kind of food of them could be most desirable and that is good and animals than old ones; but age makes no difference in food. The flesh of wild animals is more easily digested than that of tame and the flesh of animals fed in grass than that of those fed on grain. Meat that is long lying is most tender and the flesh of animals fed





fed in high ground is the best preserved. The flesh of wild  
 animals is also better preserved than that of tame species;  
 all such as are fed on grounds high & are used. In dry  
 seasons another is much better than in wet. That meat  
 is the most substantial and best to do it but the lean  
 of fat animals is, not can, of direction. Meat is not  
 so good that is killed in the summer because at this  
 time animals are engaged in propagating their species  
 & are most blind & drawn in killing; an animal there  
 will be the least tender to putrefaction, & meat that  
 is killed & all as soon as it is taken out of the water  
 will keep longer as long as if it be suffered to die of its  
 own strength & be eaten before putrefaction commen-  
 ces, it is not so putrefies so soon when killed after fast  
 long for some time. Killed meat is much wholerome in  
 summer. The water is killed in warm weather being im-  
 proved by the heat. Nothing is better to be the water to be  
 taken out soon after it is killed, & putrefaction of it is  
 prevented. To be placed what you desire a little but the  
 relaxation of the sphincter is a sign of commencing  
 putrefaction.

Labourers require something before they go to work  
 in the manner that will not hurt them, any which  
 they can feel all day on their stomachs as messages  
 from



fish, onions &c.

To preserve meat from putrefaction & decay it may be done in coal cellar ventilated with a chimney as a very close shut door as in a well it may be preserved by excluding the air, by covering it with hay, wool, or spreading it with dirt or unrectified salt & water into the arteries, immersing it in cold water, by burying it in the earth or a little lard may be rendered highly sweet by butter, it is lime-water in Canada & other northern countries they keep fish in it by freezing it, and when they thaw it for use they put it by immersing it in cold water several times. It has been observed that mountain birds in the spring of year they probably come in the summer it is said to be used to deposit their eggs. The same may probably apply to animal matter before death time after, as oysters & crabs are put in it as just as the summer.

one thing is well that some nations & easy of digestion than others which is true. There is a difference between the character of wild & tame and man with respect to digestion man requires cooked meat & soup or broth should not sit down for the first dish in every well regulated family, the meat should





should be put into the water cold and warmed gradually, it should be boiled gently, four hours should be allowed for its preparation not before the pot is removed from the fire it should be made to boil briskly for a short time which will cause the fat to rise to the top of the water, it should then be skimmed off and the fat taken from the fire when it will have a slight tinge.

The oil is then to be poured into a bottle, and having put a cork in the pot it is to be set aside for a week or two, when it will be ready for use. It is to be used in the same manner as the oil of sweet almonds, but it is to be used in a smaller quantity, as it is not so good as the oil of sweet almonds, and it is to be used in the same manner as the oil of sweet almonds, but it is to be used in a smaller quantity, as it is not so good as the oil of sweet almonds.

The oil is to be used in the same manner as the oil of sweet almonds, but it is to be used in a smaller quantity, as it is not so good as the oil of sweet almonds. It is to be used in the same manner as the oil of sweet almonds, but it is to be used in a smaller quantity, as it is not so good as the oil of sweet almonds.

<sup>†</sup> Fish when sufficiently tired rise & swim on the water  
but if the barline be too long continued they sink again.

<sup>\*</sup> As convalescents eat less of it than a fresh meat it is more  
proper for them. it is also less nourishing.



x An ounce of cream of tartar to a quart of milk  
make a pleasant whey.





<sup>x</sup> Coffee acts on the brain only, Tea on the system. Hence  
therefore when we are kept awake by Coffee we are tranquil,  
when by Tea we are restless.

...the ... of ...  
... and ... to ...  
... salt ... with ... meat  
... it ... but ... be taken  
... to ... of ...  
... often ... Sugar, ...  
... considerable ... taken on  
... retard ...  
... stimulation ...  
... taken ...  
... stomach ...  
... to ...

... and ...  
... are greatly ...  
... to ...  
... being ...  
... to sit up ...  
... coffee ...  
... to ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...

...  
...  
...





It is a common error to suppose that the  
 skin is a kind of barrier or cap, and that  
 it will be enough to keep the body warm  
 in the cold. In fact, the skin is a very thin  
 lining.

It is by the skin that the body loses heat. The  
 loss is greater when the skin is exposed to a strong  
 wind or cold. The various kinds of dressings  
 and water when you are in the water will be in  
 contact with your skin, and you will be in  
 contact with the water. The object of  
 clothing is not to keep the body warm, but to  
 keep it from being too hot or too cold. A portion  
 of heat from the body is lost to the water and it is  
 not so great as you have not a whole drink  
 out of it. You are obliged to drink by bringing your  
 mouth in contact with the stream that comes from  
 the spring. Wash your hands and face previously to  
 drinking by receiving the blood or water in the  
 mouth or by using a portion of it. Heat is consumed  
 away, and the vital heat is thereby diminished op-  
 posite the action of the cold. If you have a very  
 cold you may by throwing a quart or two of water  
 on him, prevent his receiving the heat coming from  
 drinking as much as he pleases.

Adams



*Libinia* is much better suited to spring water  
and has been standing a while and a large first  
water in warm water than in cold water.

[illegible]

about 4,000 are surviving & with our stores  
more so than ever & I int. for England that the com-  
mune will be made by mixing a little  
of sugar & a little & a little, but the number of seeds  
or in a pint of sugar and a little ginger.

Salicylic Acid is pleasant and unobnoxious, which is  
immensely a relief to the patient, as it does not irritate the  
stomach, and is not so powerful as inducing gastric  
or rheumatic troubles, as the others, particularly.

Having spoken of the articles, it is now  
 proper to speak of the manner of using them.





The first effect of intemperance is of the counter  
action of the Indian supply, life from glut, then  
than a slight man, a little more of our of nobili-  
ty, many useful business, & tends to increase the  
welfare & civil unity amongst mankind it reminds us  
of our dependence on the great one being

The second effect is in some times in a more subtle to guide us  
in the quantity of food we should take. Whenever we  
begin to find it difficult to digest more or more, we have  
sufficient & should immediately cease, more would be in-  
jurious. The best is to be an unsteady guide as to quantity  
but not of animal food is sufficient at the same time;  
but there is no danger of having too many dishes of ex-  
quisite flesh & fowl & other animals should not  
be taken together it is frequently indigestible & the quan-  
tity of our aliment should often regulate as to the  
quantity to take. Food taken frequently and in small  
quantities conduces more to the tranquillity & health of  
the system than two or three full meals taken in the  
day. The sea-birds, geese, and swans, get an illness  
when we learn. First becomes or accelerates digestion, but  
steep has a contrary effect that can see, soon after a  
full meal it should not be in an horizontal posture.  
But sitting up in an armed chair. Meals should be  
taken











\* Water will support life for some time, also Calcareous earth  
some dust, especially of brick, & sugar maple is some-  
what nutritious.







# Pathology

Altho we have considered man in a healthy and perfect state as divines viewed him before the fall. We now come to consider him in a diseased & imperfect state as they treated of him after the fall, and as subject to sickness & death, the natural consequences of life of innocence. In this condition every element in nature conspired against him, the earth & the sea, the air, aliments and drinks, insects and even his pleasures, all seemed to aid the offended majesty of Heaven in destroying or curtailing the limits of human life. Their action at first however was slow & feeble, and some men attained to the age of almost one thousand years, and it was not till after the deluge that human life was curtailed to the present limited period. Many are the causes to which its present brevity has been ascribed, among which are the deluge & its consequent effects.

The idea that life is a forced state and the effect of imperfections is as consistent with religion as it is with true philosophy. Life consists in a strife with or a temporary victory over the causes which produce death. Let us not suppose that the creator delights in the misery of his



to creatures, so far from it all diseases are but scipines  
 in nature & they are necessary to our general good & happi-  
 ness, and their uses are of the first importance. They lead us  
 to the study of subjects highly interesting to the human race.  
 & become necessary in man to undertake the study  
 of anatomy & other, from the physical knowledge. 3 They  
 lead us to the study of nature in the animal & vegetable  
 kingdom, without which the works of nature, would remain  
 to us as expired and unadmired, without which we should  
 continue ignorant of chemistry & so long. 4 They lead us  
 to the important study, the human mind & furnish us  
 with important opportunities for its improvement. 5 They  
 afford numerous exercises for our moral faculties, for with-  
 out them there could be no emotion of benevolence or  
 acts of charity, nor should we see hospitals established to  
 relieve the indigent & distressed. 6 As darkness gives charm  
 to light on the manner disease is necessary to impart a re-  
 lish to health. 7 We should not leave this world without re-  
 gret were there no diseases. 8 They reconcile us to the death  
 of our dearest friends, and sometimes make us rejoice in the  
 moment of their deliverance from pain & suffering. 9 By their  
 physical effects upon the moral faculties they promote virtue.  
 How many owe their virtue to a fit of sickness? The virtue thus  
 created is of a passive nature, which is far superior to active  
 virtue





virtue. The celebrated Serapion says "He is not so great a man who can do great things as he who can endure them".

19. Pain alone has numerous advantages, it perhaps contributes to the support of life, it tends to impart vigour both to the mind & body, it is the harbinger or forerunner of disease and assists in pointing out its seat, it prevents intemperance & frequently operates in the cure of diseases. In general those diseases are most fatal which come on without being attended with pain.

Upon the subject of Pathology I have fewer lessons to suggest me than on any other part of our lectures. Dr Boerhaave attempted a treatise upon it but soon desisted, and his notions & observations are short and not suited to the present improved state of medicine. Galienus attempted to reduce it into a system but he is so full of the humoral doctrine as to be of little utility to the students of the present day.

By Pathology I mean that science which treats of the causes, <sup>effects</sup> seats, and signs of diseases.

The term Disease has had many definitions, according to the least objectionable of them, though it has been rejected by Sydenham, Disease consists in the confused & irregular operations of disordered and debilitated nature.

#### Causes of Disease -

The different causes of Disease may be divided into the four



four following. the remote, predisposing, occasional or exciting, and proximate. They are all different links in one single chain. for instance in inflammatory fever cold is the remote cause, the consequent debility is the predisposing cause, the heat of a stove room or of the sun is the exciting cause, and the convulsive or morbid action of the arterial system is the proximate cause. The action of these causes however is frequently simultaneous. Thus ardent spirits are frequently at the same time, the remote & exciting cause of disease.

The history of the symptoms of diseases belongs to the practice of Medicine. I shall mention as few as possible, and only such as are necessary to enable you to comprehend the subject.

By the proximate cause of disease I mean, the morbus or the disease itself. To this definition there are numerous exceptions, but I think it preferable to any other as for instance, excitability which has been called the proximate cause of disease.

I now proceed to make a few general propositions.

Prop 1<sup>st</sup> Debility is the predisposing cause of all general diseases. It is either natural or acquired.

We all bring into the world some debility, and this predisposes to disease. Sometimes it appears even in the womb it is inducing disease there as Epilepsy, Dropsy, Gall stones &c.

Nature

The healthy Diseases, as Sleep, Hunger, Pregnancy &c are  
preceded by debility



Native debility is sometimes attended by disease as soon as the child comes into the world. It is the consequence, or the influence or interference of mother's hard labors, ill usage &c. Disease is the natural consequence of life.

2<sup>nd</sup> Debility is acquired & from various received impressions. 1 From the constant washing new born infants with brandy, claret & water &c. 2 By improper diet, by the passions or moods & by giving the infant wine or aliment in excessive quantities or such as it cannot digest. 3 By improper dress. 4 By the immoderate use of opium or ardent spirits. 5 By the premature application of the mind to study and particularly such as are beyond the comprehension of children. The close confinement of children to seats at school in crowded rooms, filled with vitiated air and the reproval of schoolmasters are frequent & fruitful sources of debility. 6 By <sup>falls</sup> & other accidents and by blows & punches from passionate mothers & nurses. 7 By the amusements of children. Thus I have known a gentleman afflicted with a permanent headache from having been frequently during his childhood lifted up by the hair.

Debility may also be acquired in youth & in adult age. Since debility whether native or acquired is often general but most commonly partial. Accordingly its effects in different parts of the system were called by Galen and the  
rest



rest of the ancient Physicians. Temperament, and these were divided into four kinds. 1 Sanguineous, 2 Billious, 3 Phlegmatic, 4 Melancholic

I object to the term Temperament and substitute that of Predisposition, by which I mean an aptitude to disease from native or acquired debility

The Predispositions are 1<sup>st</sup> The Arterial, Hepatic, 3 Nervous, 4 Muscular, 5 Cephalic, 6 Chronic, 7 Elementary, 8 Lymphatic, 9 Cutaneous, or predisposing debility in the bloodvessels, Liver, Nerves, Muscles, Brain, Mind, Stomach or Bowels Lymphatics, or skin -

The Arterial Predisposition may be divided into Pulmonary, uterine & uterine, each of which systems may be affected without the others.

In the Hepatic Predisposition the liver is said to be preternaturally large and to secrete too great a quantity of bile. This predisposition exhibits itself in a great variety of ways.

The Nervous Predisposition is discovered by the person in whom it appears being agitated by the slightest impressions corporeal or mental they may be observed to be very happy or very miserable sometimes in the course of one day. They are very subject to be affected with Hysteria such people may be said to be all nerve -

The Muscular Predisposition is attended with but little.





little sensibility and great excitability in the muscular fibres. Persons in whom it appears are very much disposed to when they sit down at their desks or sit at a table, they feel the weight and may be apt to repose only in action. They possess but little mind and having but little sensibility they are less subject than others to the impressions of pain. The West India negroes it is said will converse with ease whilst submitting to an amputation.

The Celtic race is often afflicted with a predisposition to head ache or vertigo. It is seen even the Picts. Predisposition in occupying the inferior part of the brain while the latter occupies the superior part is often with it. The predisposition often suffers a long time with head ache & with not being accompanied with any affection of the mind such as our own we call to be a head.

The Picts' predisposition is often increased by an early life in an uncommon exertion for acquiring knowledge and when this is indulged the excitability becomes worn down and Locomotive ability, disease & death frequently ensue.

This predisposition appears also in persons being easily moved by slight causes, &c. &c. It is often connected with strong understanding & weak passions, or with strong passions & weak understanding. People with this predisposition require the perpetual operation of strong mental impressions, thus they are not.



not satisfied with the exercise of their minds in their own thought, but require to be constantly engaged in writing reading & they may be said to be all mind.

The alimentary disposition is subdivided into gastric & intestinal. Because the stomach is often preternaturally excited with heat the bowels and the intestines then excitable while the stomach is in a healthy state. These predispositions discover themselves by the frequent occurrence of disease in the stomach & intestines, they are most common in infancy but we sometimes meet with them in adult life.

In the Lymphatic predisposition the Lymphatics are excited into action by slight causes. It appears in the rapid manner in which absorption takes place in the stomach & intestines. A child affected with this predisposition may be said to be a bundle of Lymphatics.

The Cutaneous predisposition discovers itself in the facility with which redness & itching are induced in the skin the difficulty with which wounds are healed in some people is owing probably to their having a cutaneous predisposition. From this cause the skins of some people are easily affected with the *Rhus Toxicaria* & some other vegetables which the same do not affect others. It is probable that the presence or absence of this predisposition may be the cause of the different aptitude in persons to receive the vaccine & variolous infections.  
 those.





Those who have many of these predispositions or in whom they exist in a high degree may justly be said to be primed with disease.

I now intend to make a few general remarks.

1. Some one or more of these predispositions exist in every person, if a child were born without any of them some one of them would soon be acquired. Perfect health is as rare as perfect virtue or perfect reason. The body is preserved from disease only by the most constant care, and this is the office of a Physician.

2. The predispositions are often blended together, for no one retains exclusively to any particular person. The muscular & hepatic are often united. The nervous, cephalic & fibromatic are frequently found blended together. The nervous & arterial are often combined in Hysteria, and hence the utility of blood letting in that affection.

3. Predispositions differ at different periods of life. The arterial & intestinal exist in childhood, the arterial & hepatic in manhood, and the nervous & cephalic in old age.

4. They differ also during the different seasons of the year, thus the arterial occurs in the spring, the hepatic in the summer, the nervous in the autumn, and the lymphatic in the winter. They are sometimes acquired by disease.

5. Sometimes they extend thro' families, and hence the appearance



of, as are the hereditary diseases, but more frequently they are changed by intermarriages.

6 Particular diseases are said to prevail in particular nations & provinces in consequence of the prevalent predisposition, but they disappear by mixture with foreigners, conquerors & emigrants.

7 The variations in the human mind & character depend upon these predispositions. Those which influence the mind are seated principally in the Liver, Brain, Blood vessels and nerves.

8 A predisposition to disease in one part is frequently accompanied with a preternatural strength or invulnerability to disease in another part or parts, hence we frequently see weak nerves along with vigorous muscles, or weak muscles in union with strong sympathies.

We therefore see the necessity of studying the predispositions to disease in prescribing remedies. The same causes will produce different effects on persons of different predispositions. Thus four young men of the same age being exposed at the same time to the same degree of fatigue were all affected differently and that for the reason I have mentioned.

From this cause Epidemics appear under different forms and the same remedies will exert very different effects on different persons.

From

\* Ind of Jones in the reasons.

When the sedation in Jones is accomplished, the excitability, the system is said to be in a firm state. When excitability is exhausted it is said to be in a state of exhaustion.



Then there we see the necessity of discerning the predisposition of patients before proceeding to treat. It shows the utility of exposure in Stomach on the arterial, hepatic & splenic circulations. It leaves little or to consider as important all rules in diet & action are uniformly the same in diet & action.

These predispositions I said were attended with debility and excitability, from the influence of time upon them the excitability becomes sometimes exhausted and ceases to be acted on in the common course of disease, but the debility may remain the part in which the predisposition had resided thus become torpid. We must therefore encourage our patients to look forward to a cure of tubercular diseases by this predisposition, excitability, to be overcome & exhausted, & in such diseases as gout, rheumatism, head ache & fever &c. In these the system as well as humours, as those cases which survive sometimes by confinement & labour instead of death, time and rest, but may have their predisposition to cure and they may be restored to society & become useful & useful men.

When excitability exists at the same time with debility the predisposition would be in a torpid state, when the excitability is exhausted by time it is said to be in a stricture state.

This term disease should be confined to morbid a term beyond

° Diseases even moderate sometimes tend to health, but  
when violent; always to death.

\* When debility is entered suddenl<sup>y</sup> the excitability becomes  
suppressed. But by & it is elicited in an accumulated  
state.

around the healthy grade of excitement.

But disease is frequently induced by causes acting suddenly on parts in which there is no predisposing debility.

All disease is preceded by debility, which according to the manner of its kind, direct & indirect, but I prefer the terms debility from action, and debility from abstraction. In order to illustrate this I must observe that I place the grade of healthy excitement at 50 imaginary degrees and this is supported by the action of stimuli, if the number of these stimuli be diminished to a certain point the excitement will fall to 40 thus producing the debility from abstraction, with an accumulation of excitability. But if the number of stimuli be increased to a certain degree the system will be raised elevated from 50 to 60 and will then pass by the healthy point & sink to 40, the debility from action being induced, in which the system excitement is in a suffocated state, thus renders the system equally liable to disease.

The debility from abstraction is induced most easily in those who labour under chronic diseases.

It takes place most readily in the middle of the night and in the morning and evening, because the system is then in a less excited state. Let us suppose the system to be at 40 in the night, the abstraction of stimuli will then produce a great effect than when it is at the healthy point of excitement.

In





In old people & children the same causes act more powerfully than in middle age. Thus a long walk will frequently produce disease in old or very young persons, while it will not in those of intermediate age.

It is not necessary that debility should end in disease, the former sometimes exists without the latter for weeks and even for months, the exciting cause not being applied.

I have said that the debility is often preceded by the common excitement up to a certain elevated excitement is attended with increase of strength, and very pleasurable sensations. Hence we frequently hear our patients say, that they were never in better health and spirits than the day before they were taken sick.

Thus I now take a view of debility the first link in the chain of disease.

Prop. 2. If the causes of debility continue to act for a long time, or if their force or number continue to be increased, depression will take place. This is the next link in the chain of the causes which produce disease.

The signs of depression are these, weakness of the limbs, inability to stand or walk without pain, or a sense of fatigue, a dry, cool or cold skin, chilliness, a shrinking of the hands and face, a contraction of the jaws, lips, produces gasping, and a weak or quick pulse. These symptoms characterize the



irritative state of the bowels. These are frequently general, but some-  
times are only partial. This condition of indicates a depressed  
state of the bowels, come of the brain &c

There is a difference between debility & depression, during de-  
bility we are capable of action which is not the case during de-  
pression. Depression, is to action & calls for repose and ab-  
stinence. Of course there is a thin curtain of separation between  
depression & disease; but if during this state the action of stim-  
ulants and irritants be completely avoided, the system remains  
preserved from disease, but this is certainly ordered when  
they are allowed to act.

Debility & depression often exist at the same time in dif-  
ferent parts of the body.

Against this theory of disease some objections have been  
advanced.

I have said that the action of an irritant was necessary  
to produce disease but disease is frequently induced with-  
out the action of any additional stimulus. This is true, but  
this is produced by the sudden loss of the equilibrium of  
excitement in the system, caused by cold sleep immoderate  
evacuations, and the debilitating influence of grief &c. From  
this sudden loss of equilibrium we frequently start when we  
are sleeping, when we fall asleep gradually we do not  
start. From the same cause of noise & convulsions we, some-  
times





times induced by bloodletting;

2. I have said that the predisposing debility will sometimes continue for days weeks or even months without disease being induced, when it is thus protracted or becomes chronic the excitability of the system is expended and stimuli have nothing to it more. Thus will be still more the case of the debilitated person so exposed to labour or exercise during the continuance of the debility. Thus soldiers when they are kept marching are seldom affected by disease, and it is not till they stop and remain unemployed that it commences its career.

It is to prevent this that we are advised never to sit down even instantly after a run, walk or a hard ride. Fevers generally attack us during the night, from the excitability being accumulated during sleep.

In these cases of long protracted debility the system is reduced to the state called *Stupor* by *Wheeler* or that in which the excitability is exhausted, but stimuli are not harmful in such cases, for they induce disorders on the forms of *torpor*, *stupor* & *anesthia*.

The term *torpor* implies a deficiency of irritability, *stupor* a deficiency of sensibility, and *anesthia* a defect of both irritability & sensibility. Dr Boerhaave & his followers call this disease, but I call it only Disorders. This is occasioned by the excitability being so much expended that morbid action cannot









never there in health as the and depression in the elementary  
 and in the nervous & muscular systems, and excessive  
 action in the blood vessels.

This morbid excitement Dr Cullen calls reaction. It is  
 known & sensible, and in this respect differs from suffocated  
 or latent excitement. Dr Cullen ascribed it to a vital prin-  
 ciple in the body, but this I deny. I believe it to be altogether  
 mechanical and the result of stimuli acting on the excita-  
 bility accumulated in the system.

I have said that the arteries were moved by stimuli, and  
 this is the case with the whole body. It may indeed be con-  
 sidered as one great muscle which is all excited into action by  
 the agency of stimulus.

Prop. 4 Morbid excitement in excess is generally very  
 much disproportioned to the exciting cause or irritant. Some-  
 times the system is very much elevated by high irritants; some-  
 times this excitement is stationary and there is no action. I  
 shall hereafter denominate this suffocated excitement. It ab-  
 jects either in the form of suffocated or prostrated excitement,  
 the latter of which is a still lower grade than the former -  
 suffocated excitement is to be removed by the abstraction  
 of stimuli, prostration by the addition of them.

Sometimes morbid excitement shows itself in pain, but  
 I consider pain as only a symptom or disease not a disease  
 in itself.



Prop. 5 Disease is always partial. I know of no disease that invades every part of the system at the same time, in, fever it is confined to the bloodvessels, in mania to the brain, in dysentery to the intestines. The art of healing consists in restoring this excitement to an equilibrium, and not in removing it, fully, alone as taught in Dr Brown.

But this morbid excitement does not exist only in a single part.

The absence of excitement in a part seems to have the effect of inviting it to that part.

There does not appear to be any accumulation of excitement in the whole body, but that the same degree of it which previously existed in the system, is in disease unequally diffused. In malignant fever the excitement is five or six times greater than natural in the bloodvessels, while the muscles are proportionably depressed. In Tetanus the excitement is extremely great in the muscles, but very low in the bloodvessels.

Prop. 6 There is but one Disease. However strange & paradoxical it may sound, I repeat it there is but one disease! and that disease is morbid excitement. No matter in what part of the body it may appear, whether in the bloodvessels, intestines or muscles. Though it may exhibit itself under different forms according as it is seated in different

*Instructions, Patrice Schirri, no*







but that as a cause it is within and that even when it only  
 is a counter-virtue. The idea of the unity of disease is con-  
 sidered in analogy. 1. In bodily disease, produced by  
 chronic or is mental disease. 2. In bodily disease attended with  
 excessive action of the one or the other. 3. In bodily disease deter-  
 mined to its existence cause & its manner, from what it is  
 owing to hatred, & abuses such as murders &c. 4. In  
 bodily disease, partial & so in that of the mind, even the most  
 2. In men are not fully destitute of virtue. 3. Does not  
 sit or element of good outside from one part of the body to ano-  
 ther & so different species in the mind, but what is really  
 the same is present in both & so on. 6. Does bodily disease take  
 place from the more abstraction of bodily excitement, without  
 the addition of any stimulus it does moral evil, and this  
 proves that God created no evil principle. 7. Does error  
 take place in bodily disease? Not in the intellect  
 & the mind, but in the senses, the passions & the body  
 sources of economy and prodigality & liberality. 8. There  
 are different forms of bodily excitement, and the same or  
 more in kind of the mind than we see. 9. Conditions occurring  
 in an or 4. 10. Bodily disease, followed by mental disorders. -  
 We see the same occurring in the moral faculties, the affections  
 & so on to consider the conscience, &c.

\* or Oppression, necessarily increased when, <sup>until</sup> the  
excitement is let loose by depletion  
or where the tissue has been spread over















x *... + ... = ...*

the skin of some of the young and the mother, in some  
 of the cases. It is remarked of the white of the skin,  
 that it is a very common disease.

And the effect of the mother's excretion, and the effect of the  
 food and climate.

There are four or five more intermediate kinds of patches  
 of which a statement is made in the text. Some of which  
 are mentioned with the same name, and the others  
 from seem to be varieties of the same.

The most common is the white of the skin, which  
 is the most common in the form of blue and white spots,  
 with a white centre. The spots are of various sizes, very different,  
 but they all arise from the same cause and are common.  
 While the white, and the blue, are of extensive & extensive  
 size. The appearance of the skin depends very much upon  
 the texture of the substance that is submitted to it as  
 it is with the skin. It is something like the skin in the  
 colour of the skin, the spots of colour, the colour, and  
 the colour of the skin in the skin of the skin.

These, and the skin is compared to any one of the  
 last mentioned. It appears different in different parts,  
 sometimes indeed it is brown in different parts in the same  
 part.

The skin forms occur in different parts of the body





in the sun disease as a sun to a sun, but in our  
 nature. The doctrine of J. S. says, "the 'father'  
 of sin, who is a different sort of being, not  
 true in nature, existing in the manner of a dif-  
 ferent, separate cause to every disease. It belongs to  
 the power of the sun, of disease to build an altar  
 to me Death, and sun line with the blood of thousands  
 of human victims."

I have thus delivered a history of the phenomena of  
 disease. There are in this history no theories, nothing  
 but an accumulation of facts, the result of fifty years  
 acquaintance with the sick bed, and with the working of the  
 system. I shall now glance at their application  
 to practice.

Let us elevated excitement, exclude disease. Let us  
 learn to consider this as an error, while we do not  
 account for, and let us consider the proper conditions  
 to prevent the occurrence of disease.

To subvert the "modern" view of all disease. Let  
 us learn to raise the system by some gentle means, which  
 will restore it to its natural & healthy standard, in order  
 that it may not in the infirmities of age, and more  
 powerful ones be carried beyond that point and run  
 into morbid actions.



Let the system more exposed & undisturbed, in the morning & in the evening? Let us learn to be particularly careful to protect ourselves at those periods from the influence of exciting causes.

To depress a link in the chain of disease. Let us learn to remove it in time by abstracting all superabundant stimuli.

To accumulate excitability, & expose to produce disease. Let us preserve gentle stimuli as a means of preventing this accumulation.

To excite suddenly & exhaust by rest after a little prostration. Let us learn to cease gradually from exercise and let us.

To excite & overbid a power as it is and let it proceed to debility and depression. Let us learn to preserve the uniformity of living in chronic diseases.

To excite partial? Let us learn to endeavor to equalize the excitement by abstracting it from those parts in which it has accumulated in excess.

Does a languid pulse exist in depression? Let us learn to remove it by stimulation.

To produce a reduction of excitability beyond the point of reaction? Let us revive it by powerful stimuli.

To disease an unit? Why should not the same remedies  
dies





And which remove it from one part, remove it from every  
other part.

It is not fire cut, suppuration & disorganization of the parts  
lives in the pulse in means of a saline humor. It is not  
the same remedy, viz. it is inflammation from the stomach or  
small intestine, viz. creating a nervous office in the  
throat and salivary glands.

It is the state of the system, viz. the same state  
in all diseases, viz. it is the same remedies, viz. it  
is the same state of the pulse in every disease the same cordials  
and invigorating remedies in all cases.

But I must say that all diseases are to be removed by  
the same <sup>remedy</sup>, viz. the same degree of fire, viz. the  
same degree of inflammation, viz. it is the same  
remedy, viz. the same state of the pulse.

The nature of the unity of disease limits the number  
of medicines, but they are often to be given in different  
quantities, at different times and in different preparations.

It is extinguished by the abstraction of heat, and disease  
is removed by the abstraction <sup>of stimuli</sup>, but sometimes it is left to themselves  
they could not be more.

By means of the unity of the unity of disease, viz. a  
man has obtained a complete knowledge of the cause & treat-  
ment of all diseases, he can relieve them all by the same  
remedies.



arteries carried on force and the mode of administering them. Some difference is however frequently to be met in the treatment of disease according to the nature & existing causes.

1<sup>st</sup> Effects of disease.

I now intend to give you in this respect of disease. In the 1<sup>st</sup> instance, it is produced by a passage of red particles of blood into serum vessels, and it being an error here the vessels are destroyed & the explained part swells. These serum vessels are sometimes ruptured and pour forth their blood as an electric bloody stream.

2<sup>nd</sup> The motion of the solid in an inflamed part is said to be increased, but Dr. Wilson has proved that it is not. It is an obstruction accompanied by morbid excitement, there is no increased action.

These obstructions and irritations which produce inflammation take place first in the veins, but the arteries afterwards come into their assistance, and endeavour by means of morbid action to remove the obstruction. When however they get engaged to do for the veins when they would not be attempting it for themselves.

I formerly remarked that in inflammation is an important grade of morbid excitement. When this excitement is very great it transcends inflammation.

2 In effusion of serum, of sanguis, lymph, &c. &c.





Sometimes other matters are found, but more rarely as the black matter in the stomach.

3 Secretions or excretions, as in the kidney, lungs &c.

4 Sturion and other toxic humours.

5 Humours' sensibility, irritability, or a degree of  
with friction in the

6 ... ..

7 ... ..

8 Cancer

of Cancer then is not a set and all the ... ..  
only, remain them infectious and all their true properties  
to ... ..

The disorders thus produced are not always the direct  
of, perfectly diseased action, in most cases of the worst, they  
are often unaccompanied by it. These disorders sometimes  
react and produce disease.

II I have thus mentioned the causes and effects, and  
now proceed to treat of the Seats of Disease.

In the treatment of the seats of disease which I have deliv-  
ered to you, it is of comparatively little consequence to  
specify the seats, and this is a very happy circumstance;  
yet as Pathology is a science which teaches the seats as  
well as the causes and signs of disease, I must make a  
few



his remarks upon them.

The following objections occur to the attempt to ascertain the seat of disease.

1 Many diseases are termed, or exhibit no signs or disease in him. The liver is often entirely absorbed in calculella without its being known. There are often obstructions in the lungs without producing any symptoms, and even the heart itself is sometimes diseased without giving production of pain.

2 Again the seat of the disease is not so manifestly in the organs, as it is in the symptoms. When inflammation is seen also in facts several more the seat is marked experimentally. How many diseases of the liver show themselves in the stomach and vice versa, or how many appear in the stomach when the liver is diseased. Since I saw a patient who was seized with a shaking of the head and the body, and the entire system, who I was supposed to be cured by a salutariness of the liver. He died also was very ill. The symptoms continued and she died. When examined in the stomach & liver appeared in a healthy state, and the inflammation was removed.

3 But as diseases increase their nature changes with the weather, or with the seasons, or remedies upon them. They change also in their successive stages.









10th. But some a more certain symptom of internal disease  
than in any other part of the body & than the skin. When  
it is most severe it is accompanied by the following symptoms.

1. The patient is unable to stand or walk, or to perform any  
other exertion. 2. The patient is unable to swallow, or to  
take any food or drink. 3. The patient is unable to speak, or  
to utter any sound. 4. The patient is unable to see, or to hear,  
or to feel any thing. 5. The patient is unable to move, or to  
change his position. 6. The patient is unable to breathe, or to  
take any air. 7. The patient is unable to sleep, or to rest,  
or to be at ease. 8. The patient is unable to live, or to  
survive. 9. The patient is unable to recover, or to be cured,  
or to be restored to health. 10. The patient is unable to  
live, or to survive, or to recover, or to be cured, or to be  
restored to health.

The above symptoms are the result of a disease of the  
internal parts of the body, and are not the result of a  
disease of the external parts.

### III. Of the Signs of Internal Disease.

The signs of internal disease are the result of a disease of the  
internal parts of the body, and are not the result of a  
disease of the external parts. The signs of internal disease  
are the result of a disease of the internal parts of the body,  
and are not the result of a disease of the external parts.

... in our eyes ... that is more  
... and ... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...



1. In the first place, the lungs are not  
 perfectly healthy.

2. The second point is the condition of the  
 blood. It is found that the blood is not  
 perfectly healthy, and that it is not  
 perfectly healthy.

3. The third point is the condition of the  
 lungs. It is found that the lungs are not  
 perfectly healthy, and that they are not  
 perfectly healthy.

4. The fourth point is the condition of the  
 blood. It is found that the blood is not  
 perfectly healthy, and that it is not  
 perfectly healthy.

5. The fifth point is the condition of the  
 lungs. It is found that the lungs are not  
 perfectly healthy, and that they are not  
 perfectly healthy.

6. The sixth point is the condition of the  
 blood. It is found that the blood is not  
 perfectly healthy, and that it is not  
 perfectly healthy.

7. The seventh point is the condition of the  
 lungs. It is found that the lungs are not  
 perfectly healthy, and that they are not  
 perfectly healthy.



entirely. I have been told that the  
 French have been making a great deal of  
 the State, & the only way to be safe is to  
 and the nature of the

The Government has been and is very  
 the people are very much interested in  
 the Government has been and is very  
 the people are very much interested in  
 the Government has been and is very  
 the people are very much interested in

I have been told that the French  
 the people are very much interested in  
 the Government has been and is very  
 the people are very much interested in

I have been told that the French  
 the people are very much interested in  
 the Government has been and is very  
 the people are very much interested in

I have been told that the French  
 the people are very much interested in  
 the Government has been and is very  
 the people are very much interested in















Intense as first, but not in color - I shall now  
 give it in three kinds of view 1<sup>st</sup> is 1<sup>st</sup> as it appears in health  
 2<sup>nd</sup> in a morbid state, and I shall give you some  
 directions respecting the manner in which the state is  
 to be observed.

The natural frequency of the pulse in adults in moderate  
 climates is from 60 to 80 the medium frequency is about 66.  
 The healthy pulse is soft open & nervous - it is even in count  
 and is beaten at equal intervals. It is varied by the  
 following causes 1<sup>st</sup> by age. It is from 120 to 140 at birth  
 at the end of the first year at 120, at the end of the second  
 year of life from 100 to 110 at three years from 90 to 100 at four  
 years from 80 to 90 in the fourth, fifth & sixth years of life  
 after the twelfth year it is usually the same as in adults.  
 In old age it varies not three times as fast as life, frequent  
 for the day, and sometimes it sometimes descends to 20 between 42  
 and 30 or even to 20 strokes in a minute 2<sup>nd</sup> It is more full &  
 3<sup>rd</sup> is more subject to intermission. The pulse is full in  
 all the system to observe the degree of the muscles and the  
 pulse is often as weak as an old man as it is in a young  
 man with an a. change. It is of great importance to re-  
 member this fact, for otherwise we might err in the re-  
 sult of our examination when patients are advanced in life.  
 It is so subject to intermission in old age that a perfectly  
 regular



regular pulse in an old man, is a sign of a weak position.

2 Sex influence: the pulse, it is more frequent in women than in men.

3 The pulse varies by the different states of society. It is more frequent but less vigorous in people of high rank. It is more frequent in a town than in the country. It is less frequent in the same as in the residents of the more civilized civilization prevails. This is due to there being among the former less of the stimulus of labour, and less of the exertion of the understanding and, perhaps, accordingly the pulse is found to be less strong among the scholars of the law, & the writers of the law, than among the soldiers, the sailors, and the labourers. It is more frequent in the summer than in the winter, but it is more frequent in the winter than in the summer, in the residence of the more civilized. It is more frequent in the winter than in the summer, in the residence of the more civilized. It is more frequent in the winter than in the summer, in the residence of the more civilized.

4 The pulse is more frequent in the summer than in the winter, and more frequent in the summer than in the winter, in the residence of the more civilized. It is more frequent in the summer than in the winter, in the residence of the more civilized.

5 The pulse is more frequent in the summer than in the winter, and more frequent in the summer than in the winter, in the residence of the more civilized. It is more frequent in the summer than in the winter, in the residence of the more civilized.





6. The ... ..  
 there ... ..  
 not even ... ..  
 and such to meet him in the street ... ..  
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 ... ..

7. The ... ..  
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8. The ... ..  
 it is of importance to attend to this ... ..

9. The ... ..  
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 ... ..  
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 ... ..

10. The ... ..  
 it is least frequent when



we see on our face is more or less of a red and white more  
in an erect position. It is in the form of a narrow band.

11 The position of the arm. It is kept frequently extended in  
a more or less horizontal position on the side of the body.

12 The position of the head. It is kept frequently in a position  
of the head, the eyes are directed towards the object of view and  
the mouth is in a position of the head, the eyes are directed towards  
the object of view and the mouth is in a position of the head.

13 The position of the feet. They are kept frequently in a position  
of the feet, the feet are directed towards the object of view and  
the mouth is in a position of the head, the eyes are directed towards  
the object of view and the mouth is in a position of the head.

14 The position of the hands.

15 The position of the arms. It is kept frequently in a position  
of the arms, the arms are directed towards the object of view and  
the mouth is in a position of the head, the eyes are directed towards  
the object of view and the mouth is in a position of the head.

16 The position of the legs.

17 The position of the feet.

18 The position of the hands. It is kept frequently in a position  
of the hands, the hands are directed towards the object of view and  
the mouth is in a position of the head, the eyes are directed towards  
the object of view and the mouth is in a position of the head.  
The position of the hands is frequently described the arms  
which have been described by a variety of names  
magnetism, then exercise the mind and see the effect of  
the position of the hands in the position of the  
hands.





1. It weakens remedies in Lues, Pleurisy, Asth and Bluettes  
 in man the pulse is not more affected in order to the heart  
 to which they are applied. It is very necessary to distinguish  
 the pulse in Lues, Pleurisy, Asth and Bluettes from the pulse  
 of fever.

2. It is not in fact a measure of the frequency of the pulse,  
 but of its effect on the body.

In some people in good health, from idiosyncrasy, the pulse  
 is, inordinately slow or frequent; I once knew a lady in whom  
 it was naturally at 40 in a fever of the same to 60. Dr. Sydenham  
 tells of this city it is seldom below 40 in health, and there  
 was the case with a clergyman in England.

It is very difficult to feel the pulsation of the radial  
 artery, from its running in an unusual situation, or from its  
 being imbedded in fat. It is necessary to know these circum-  
 stances when they occur in our regular patients, as to know  
 the constant healthy pulse in each of them.

### Of the Morbid Pulse.

In order that you may be enabled to understand this sub-  
 ject, I think it necessary before speaking of the morbid pulse  
 in particular, to deliver a few theorems, or Propositions.

1. The heart & blood vessels have muscular fibres and irri-  
 tability, and are internally connected together.

2. They form one great internal whole, and impressions  
 made



made upon one part, affect the whole of the vascular system. This is manifestly greater in degree in internal parts than in those of external use and this is a very fortunate circumstance in the latter are more subject to an immediate absorption.

3<sup>rd</sup> The same kind of motion that is excited in one part of the vascular system is excited in every other part of it. Thus we find the pulse to have a variation when any of the arteries are affected. With aneurism it is lower in the artery below, than the affected artery in an aneurism which is pressed upon the aorta and reduced it to one third its natural size. Thus the whole arterial system seems enlarged with the dilatation of the aorta. When the heart is not well filled there is a contracted & weak systole there is at the same time a contracted & weak pulse. On the other hand when the heart is well filled with blood there is a full & bounding pulse. The same complicity exists between the vessels of different parts of the body, as in instance between the femora & the arteries at the wrist. If the pulse tense or acute in aneurism, is one the vessels of the femora. If the pulse soft or insensate, no matter the vessels of the lungs have their excitement separated. Are the stomach and the small intestines inflamed? The pulse is tense & small because the blood vessels of the parts are small size. It will be rendered smaller by two or three bleedings. In inflammation of the colon and of the brain the pulse is larger because vessels are larger





nerve is, as we have seen, in the stomach, but there are interruptions in the circulation of the blood there as there are in the arteries.

The circulation is never perfect, is interrupted, or even interrupted a want of sympathy between the heart & arteries, or even between the arteries themselves. That, however, in our science these exceptions are not numerous. They are caused by the following causes. 1 From the weakness of the heart preventing a natural circulation 2 From a weak pulse of the artery at the wrist. 3 From humors, especially if they be from the accidental property of muscles upon this artery, from the action of the arm, or from prostration, it and extending to cold air. 4 From an exhaustion of the vitality of this artery, or of parts in the artery between it and the source of circulation. 5 From excitement being, situated in one part of the arterial system and not in another. 6 From cold acting as a sedative, & producing a contraction of the artery. 7 From disease occurring in one, or in the other, or in only as appears in Hemiplegia &c. there is a different appearance or hidden. By blood drawn from one arm and that from the other of the same person. 8 From humors being insulated in one part as in the lungs or uterus. These frequently occur, and on this account the introduction of these facts constitute a subdivision of the vascular system. To this



It is very true that we sometimes observe a rapid pulse in the increased action of a disease, but in inflammation, the circulation being prevented by microscopical obstructions, is to be slower in inflammation than in the healthy state.

Let not these exceptions for elements, induce the value of the pulse, for they do not occur more than once or twice, times. In other signs of disease such as pain, the appearance of the tongue, the appearance of the pulse &c are all subject to the same variations and perhaps to much greater. You should therefore rely upon the whole of them together, and not upon any one in particular.

The pulse is rapid, from its nature & healthy state. Its frequency & quickness. The frequency is meant the number of pulsations in any given time and minute, but quickness we understand the longer or shorter time in which each particular pulsation takes place. But the pulse might be very quick & not frequent, as in the yellow fever, and last stage of other fevers. It sometimes beats 170, 180 or even 240 strokes in a minute, and in other instances it descends to 38, 20 or even 7 strokes in a minute. Its increased frequency is owing to a morbid irritability of the vessels of the heart, or a spasm of the heart or from the excessive action of stimuli producing a kind of irritability in the blood vessels. The strokes in a 'naturally slow pulse are generally equal in









2. I have 2 in the impression of me with the conical. 2. By  
imprints to the fingers after, feeling it a long time, a visible sense  
of tension. In order however to discover time it is in order to feel it  
in an intermediate time frequently a few seconds minutes. 3. By  
the impression of a small quantity of the same material & powder, or of  
the same or rather more frequently than in those of the other  
part of the body. When in motion in the stomach or inter-  
stices of the body is full & round it is owing to some other interest  
combination with the object of those parts. 4. By the, in the  
impression the force of the impression is removed by irritation,  
5. By the being sometimes attended with preternatural stasis  
in the impression. This is however far from being an conse-  
quence of the impression, great & beyond the point sometimes  
resembles a tree shaded by lightning which cannot be  
removed by the same & it.

It is the largest, white, looked as corded, & the  
a distinct, small, fine fibres occurring in many places.  
It feels like a loose piece of stuff, the more it is  
examined

III      The first pulse. It is full, hard, big,  
strong, frequent & quick. The patient has no water in the  
eyes in the yellow fever & hemorrhages of the skin are absent.  
It is as the brain.

*IV* The system of management which we found  
let

x. The heart seems to be late beyond the usual dimensions.





I have said the deformed pulse resembles a tree bent  
beneath a blast of wind when the force of the stimulus is  
removed it rises again, but the typhus resembles a tree  
shattered by lightning, & cannot be again raised by any  
blast of air.

... ..

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II ... ..

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X ... ..

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At ... ..

notus a <sup>sometimes</sup> ... ..

XII ... ..

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... ..

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XIII ... ..

... ..

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... ..





when the water is the same as the water in the river.

XVI. The water is the same as the water in the river.

when the water is the same as the water in the river.

XVII. The water is the same as the water in the river.

XVIII. The water is the same as the water in the river.

XIX. The water is the same as the water in the river.

XX. The water is the same as the water in the river.

XXI. The water is the same as the water in the river.



I once examined the pulse of a female patient and found it to beat only 50 in a minute on her affected side, while on the other it beat from 80 to 90. This species of pulse resembles the Semoclas pulse as respects its strength, but there is no jerking or irregularity in it.

I never met pulse without some irregular & less or less than it occurs in the prostrated patient's morbid state of the system, and in the prostrating activity of fever. Its quickness and frequency in the pulse generally seen in pyrexia, rather as appears in the morbid state of disease. This is more than occurs in all animals whose life is in danger to be a moment of fever than in general.

3 This anastomotic pulse is a term I borrow, it occurs in anastomosis, whence its name.

4 Sometimes there is a total absence of the pulse, as in some cases even in days without touching death. This is sometimes the consequence of disease of the stomach and intestines. I once knew a lady in whom there was an absence of the pulse for the space of 30 hours, in consequence of her entire size and the state of the system. She lived for several years afterward in good health.

In order to be more accurate in the state of this pulse which there are sometimes extremely anxious to learn you should compare it to a scale of degrees of which

















X Geometry.



A Catarrh is an intercurrent disease







5. Contain more dense & light than in the medium of the air  
by contact & smell, in the same ratio as above

4. Diseases are divided according as they affect different  
parts of the body, sometimes they affect more than one  
and sometimes the whole of them.

## V Of the Remote Causes of Disease.

This is an important part of our course, as the fact of the  
removal of diseases depends on the removal of their remote cause or  
that which induces the proximate cause. I shall therefore enu-  
merate the various remote, predisposing and exciting causes of  
disease.

### Of the Atmosphere as a source of Disease.

This induces disease 1st by its sensible qualities, 2 by its  
insensible qualities. To the former belong its heat cold mo-  
isture & dryness, rarity & density. The latter are human and  
miasmatic. From these <sup>sources</sup> are derived most of the diseases  
which affect the human race, there is scarcely any disease that  
is not more or less influenced by the air.

#### 1. Of the Sensible qualities of the air.

With respect to the temperature of the air it is either  
hot, warm, temperate, cool or cold. The air is hot when  
its temperature exceeds  $96^{\circ}$ , temperate when between  $75^{\circ}$  &  $96^{\circ}$ , -  
warm when it is between  $60^{\circ}$  &  $75^{\circ}$ , temperate when between  
 $75^{\circ}$  &  $96^{\circ}$ , cool when between  $55^{\circ}$  &  $60^{\circ}$ , and cold when below  $32^{\circ}$ .

St. ...









[illegible][illegible]









1. which is from extreme heat to cold than, very <sup>stagnant</sup> cold to heat.

3. Heat diminishes the tendency to putrid fermentation, and when they come from a hot & in the country.

4. Heat opposes the morbid effects of heat.

5. Heat acts as the system which is called strictum abstrahit, some measure its morbid effects, old people in warm climates flourish longer life than those in middle life, and old people by migration to warm climates.

6. Abstinence is a useful diet with the use of water as a drink, and is the most effectual of heat. Upon this account the Boonians are better enabled to resist Europeans to support the heat of East India.

7. Heat acts differently upon the different ranks in society, and the members of the different professions in life.

8. Heat acts differently when applied to the whole or a part of the body, being more when partial than when general.

9. The causes which increase the effects of heat are,

1. Exposure to furious cold, and its effects are greater in the spring and in open weather than at any other time. Warm winds are followed by unhealthy springs, and hence the proverb of the proverb, that a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard in the spring. In Russia and other very cold climates, the venereal fever generally assumes the typhoid form.





There is a man named in here because he is being extracted  
from the system.

The effect of surgery is to bring a similar complication  
on great pain when the old disease more transient the  
order is not certain and considerable pain

4. Winter comes & it has been so much colder, that  
not only has the grass withered from the ice and  
snow, but the various extraneous plants have more  
fallen.

3 feet. ... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..

4. The same method is used in a case where it is to separate  
values which have been previously exposed to misadventure, giving  
best, second or third.

the present efforts are increased by the skin, alternated with great oil. The natives of the middle states where, it is said, the most remarkable ones, are now said to follow.

6 "the absence of wind currents is + more likely to produce  
drouth."

the same degree of heat is more fatal when the  
cold is elevated above its natural level in disease  
or any other cause.

I hope to see you and your people.



All the effects of heat are named by its radiations, when it is considerably less than the heat of the body. It is most productive of increased & moist & temperate air across a fine complexion to the skin.

We are led by a review of what has been said to enquire, why many warm climates have been more favoured by nature. Than the inhospitable cold ones. Egypt & Greece which <sup>are</sup> warm countries were the mother of arts & sciences. We should take it into recollection that man kind in it much in his power to protect himself from the influence of heat, & that warm climates afford much more leisure than cold ones to at- tend to such subjects as these.

Of the direct and indirect & relative effects of Cold.

Cold is a passive quality being merely the absence of heat, and it acts as a sedative upon the body, although it has been erroneously considered as a stimulant. That it <sup>produces</sup> produces relative effects I judge, first, because it debilitates the body & contracts the skin. 2<sup>d</sup> It renders the pulse slower & weaker, in the same manner with venesection, purging &c. 3<sup>d</sup> Its effects in disease are similar to those of sedative medicines.

Cold has been supposed by Dr Cullen & Dr Currie to be a stimulant. I shall mention some of those cases in which it was supposed to act as such.

1<sup>st</sup> When the system is much debilitated by heat, cold  
air





and resumes the vitality, as in the case it is said that it does  
in the case of the blood. But it is also remarked that 'at sometimes  
requires a reaction, in this state it not an exception, at the  
same time, a portion of the stimulus is the heat, and the body  
returns to its health, grade of excitement. Here cold acts  
exactly in the same manner that bloodletting does in ma-  
lignant fevers.

2. The pain which is induced by cold is said to prove it to be a stimulus. But, now is the effect of water to be a closer union of the skin with the nerves, or a vibration of them? By the means the nerves are suddenly con-tracted and therefore fractured. The result is detached from their natural functions. Irritation, &c. has been observed in the skin as a consequence of the improper abstraction of stimuli. In great similarity to that which is as a stimulus to it is perceived to, compare with the fact. Perhaps too the opinion may be owing to the sudden influx of nervous influence to the part which is in the water.

3 Cold sometimes induces a redness and apparent enlargement of the skin. This is occasioned by the relaxation of the cutaneous vessels, induced in many by blood stasis. The first action the cold however is to produce a redness of the skin, after which it rejects or relaxes and the vessels rush into them.

He has said that he will send his <sup>1st</sup> <sup>2d</sup> <sup>3d</sup> <sup>4th</sup> <sup>5th</sup> <sup>6th</sup> <sup>7th</sup> <sup>8th</sup> <sup>9th</sup> <sup>10th</sup> <sup>11th</sup> <sup>12th</sup> <sup>13th</sup> <sup>14th</sup> <sup>15th</sup> <sup>16th</sup> <sup>17th</sup> <sup>18th</sup> <sup>19th</sup> <sup>20th</sup> <sup>21st</sup> <sup>22nd</sup> <sup>23rd</sup> <sup>24th</sup> <sup>25th</sup> <sup>26th</sup> <sup>27th</sup> <sup>28th</sup> <sup>29th</sup> <sup>30th</sup> <sup>31st</sup> <sup>32nd</sup> <sup>33rd</sup> <sup>34th</sup> <sup>35th</sup> <sup>36th</sup> <sup>37th</sup> <sup>38th</sup> <sup>39th</sup> <sup>40th</sup> <sup>41st</sup> <sup>42nd</sup> <sup>43rd</sup> <sup>44th</sup> <sup>45th</sup> <sup>46th</sup> <sup>47th</sup> <sup>48th</sup> <sup>49th</sup> <sup>50th</sup> <sup>51st</sup> <sup>52nd</sup> <sup>53rd</sup> <sup>54th</sup> <sup>55th</sup> <sup>56th</sup> <sup>57th</sup> <sup>58th</sup> <sup>59th</sup> <sup>60th</sup> <sup>61st</sup> 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<sup>355th</sup> <sup>356th</sup> <sup>357th</sup> <sup>358th</sup> <sup>359th</sup> <sup>360th</sup> <sup>361st</sup> <sup>362nd</sup> <sup>363rd</sup> <sup>364th</sup> <sup>365th</sup> <sup>366th</sup> <sup>367th</sup> <sup>368th</sup> <sup>369th</sup> <sup>370th</sup> <sup>371st</sup> <sup>372nd</sup> <sup>373rd</sup> <sup>374th</sup> <sup>375th</sup> <sup>376th</sup> <sup>377th</sup> <sup>378th</sup> <sup>379th</sup> <sup>380th</sup> <sup>381st</sup> <sup>382nd</sup> <sup>383rd</sup> <sup>384th</sup> <sup>385th</sup> <sup>386th</sup> <sup>387th</sup> <sup>388th</sup> <sup>389th</sup> <sup>390th</sup> <sup>391st</sup> <sup>392nd</sup> <sup>393rd</sup> <sup>394th</sup> <sup>395th</sup> <sup>396th</sup> <sup>397th</sup> <sup>398th</sup> <sup>399th</sup> <sup>400th</sup> <sup>401st</sup> <sup>402nd</sup> <sup>403rd</sup> <sup>404th</sup> <sup>405th</sup> <sup>406th</sup> <sup>407th</sup> <sup>408th</sup> <sup>409th</sup> <sup>410th</sup> <sup>411st</sup> <sup>412nd</sup> 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the skin by its vessels & it is said that it is a powerful stimulus to the system which it sometimes produces very considerable -

5. A draught of cold water often induces a copious perspiration. This it does by returning the system back to the sweating point.

6. It is said that the entire acrimonia which is produced by it is from the skin to be a stimulus. This however is probably the natural state of the skin and it will appear as a violent appearance in consequence of the stimulus of heat.

7. The stimulation of the nerves is said to be proved in it by inducing a discharge from the eyes & nose. This however it does by the force which it induces.

8. Thirst is prevented by cold water thrown on the face. This is said to be the stimulus of the face as it is by the water & the water is said to be a stimulus is accumulated in an excessive degree.

9. Cold is said to increase the frequency of the pulse.

10. Cold air is said to act as an exciting cause of fever. This it does by inducing perspiration & the distension of the vessels of the system. There are sometimes induced the violent colds and sometimes occasioning convulsions and at times the cholera are shewn. The authors of Dr. Brown say that these are the consequence of heat succeeding to the sedative effect of cold. But this is not the fact, the action of cold is increased by the presence of moisture.





I conclude therefore that cold is more the atraction of heat. but when it has no side a negative quality & cold is admitted that sometimes and often produces greater effects in the same manner with heat & cold.

Of the relative effects of cold.

1. It is the natural action of nature & nature is mild and an excitation & excitability, and thus produces the body to it. 2. It affects the nerves & the brain & it weakens and destroys sensation. 3. It is very dangerous to the life of the animal, and induces a state of motion. 4. It causes extreme pain, sleep and death. 5. It affects the mind. 6. It affects the senses, feeling, smell and smelling others more acute. 7. It causes the appetite & the stimulus of aliment counter to the relative effects of heat. 8. It affects the blood, nature & disposes to disease. 9. It increases the force of the urine, and on this account Dr Sydenham recommends the application of cold to the skin in obstructions of the urine. 10. It is applied for a long time cold renders the skin a dark colour. 11. It weakens the venereal spirit. 12. By acting upon several successive parts of the membrane the size of the body. Animals live longer in a state of nature below animal heat.

Of the Relative effects of cold.

The universal effects of cold are opposed, & by uniformity









lame and numbness, and these are very common in the  
 sinuates. But extreme cold does not produce disease when  
 spreading great heat, and we are more liable to disease at  
 the temperature of  $44^{\circ}$  than at  $32^{\circ}$ . In the latter case, from  
 the alteration of heat a sufficient degree of excitability is  
 accumulated to enable the system to react. But when the degree  
 of cold is not considerable, the accumulation of excitability  
 is not sufficient to produce a reaction of the system. & It acts  
 differently according to the situation of the previous heat.

2 Cold acts differently according to the degree of excitability  
 in the system. Animals die sometimes in the commence-  
 ment of the winter owing to the cold too suddenly abstracting  
 the stimulus of heat. 3 Its effects differ according to its greater  
 or less variation. 4 They are increased by its being alternated  
 with heat. 5 They are augmented by its acting  
 in a part of the body only, particularly if that part be exposed  
 to a current of air. Cold feet are frequent causes of  
 catarrh, Erysipelas &c. The cold hand of a physician will  
 often excite an eruption over the whole body of a patient. I believe  
 that the fulminating erysipelas which is so frequent in our  
 country, is owing in a great measure to naked arms & elbows.  
 7 Cold acts more powerfully when it is combined with wind.  
 8 Its effects are increased by moisture. This the wind acts  
 by carrying off the superfluous air of the body. On this  
 account



is not the air of the land, nor unwholesome, & cold and more  
 pure, than in the same country, as it is made and kept. It  
 is better air more and but in a thing cold who live in  
 it, is more. It is more disposed to produce disease  
 when the stomach is cold, than when it is hot with  
 a heat. It is more pure and certainly than cold  
 is in the air. It is therefore most of the diseases which  
 it produces are in the night. It is therefore in the night  
 the diseases of the lungs and of the chest are more common  
 when the air is cold than when it is warm and it is, therefore  
 the most common in the winter, and the prevalence of the  
 cold at that season of the year.

The cold and wet winds are therefore very great and nu-  
 merous, and in every part of the world by thousands, and it  
 is likewise a very great evil. I believe there is not  
 a greater enemy to the life and health of man than the  
 cold and wet winds. But the inhabitants of cold climates  
 when they move, the diseases of season, are as long lived as  
 the cold, but they are temperate to move which is also, and the  
 cold, and warm winds at sea, and the cold, and the cold,  
 produce the inhabitants of Russia & Canada. In variable  
 climates, if people will not accommodate their dress to the vari-  
 ous temperatures of the atmosphere, the illness which they  
 will be liable to become there is agreeable to them. Even nature  
 does



















A 2-4

[illegible]

10. Si  $K$  non è identicamente zero.

[illegible]





the latter are much rendered moist. The exhalations from  
marshy grounds which have been overflowed by a mixture  
of salt & fresh water are more injurious than those which  
have been overflowed by fresh water alone.

Sometimes heavy rains produce disease by causing the ground  
to be so saturated with water, which is not so  
pure as the air, and without which the in-  
jurious exhalations could not be produced. Sometimes dis-  
ease arises when the marshy ground is dry at the surface,  
but there is a bed of water at some distance  
below the surface of the earth. The vapours which are pro-  
duced in great quantity below the surface, & escape from  
them. These vapours may communicate disease to  
the distance of several miles when there is no water to set  
off the disease. The vapours rise with the wind and are most  
noxious in the morning & evening. The vapours are most  
noxious in the day & the night it mild the vapours too  
be less in the evening of the ground, and at midnight  
they are less.

The vapours may exist in the air for several days, and  
sometimes even for several weeks, and are to  
be seen them in the air. The vapours are, when at some place  
very in the air, but the vapours, however, are there for some  
days, & some in the air, or for some days, or for some  
man



may be owing to a pre-disposition left by these miasmata, which only requires exciting causes to induce disease.

The chemical nature of these miasmata is not known. The thermometer is not affected by them.

These miasmata act most actively in moist and hot weather, but are destroyed by frost and rainy weather. Humidity contributes very much to destroy the sensibility of systems to their influence: this is evident in those climates where these miasmata prevail. They even become necessary to the preservation of life, and old people often die soon after removing to more healthy situations.

Of their mode of acting—

In the venereal system they produce 1 The gonorrhoea and the first grade of Syphilis. 2 The inflammatory venereal fever, and the second grade of Syphilis. 3 The mild venereal fever and the third grade of Syphilis. These grades of Syphilis are distinctly described by the French writers. 4 The mercurial salivatoria, 5 the fever and debility.

1 to the above I have added 6 the venereal fever and debility, which is distinguished by its states of recovery.

7 the venereal fever and debility, which is distinguished by its states of recovery.

8 the venereal fever and debility, which is distinguished by its states of recovery.





to the first of these being in a position, where, want of every  
negation - that is, without any cause. This principle is so  
near the center of science, as to be in the state of a  
first principle, from the point of view of nature, where  
it is not called in to assist in the construction of the universe.

6. In the state of rest, the mind is in a state of equilibrium.  
The mind is in a state of equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium.

7. When the mind is in a state of equilibrium, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium.

8. When the mind is in a state of equilibrium, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium.

9. When the mind is in a state of equilibrium, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium.

10. When the mind is in a state of equilibrium, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of  
equilibrium, where, the mind is in a state of equilibrium.











\* It comes on gradually, & the son of man is scarcely here yet  
while.

Acute Pusulentum. Sometimes they, produce Inflammation &  
sometimes they occasion scabs. The fever & dysentery produced  
and in these affections are sometimes propagated by contagion.  
The Pusulentum from the Measles is not contagious & its  
course is of two kinds, acute, or in secretions and excretion the  
course is <sup>transient</sup> by the lower, the exit given by the latter kind.  
These affections are often combined with measles in pro-  
gressive stages, the latter called more than itself,  
and the former the inflammation. The exanthema  
seen on the upper eyelids is, often, of a different  
character.

[illegible][illegible]















The first storm in the air 17 June 1792 which destroyed many persons.

12 The first of these is undoubtedly to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

13 The second of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

14 The third of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

15 The fourth of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

16 The fifth of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

17 The sixth of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

18 The seventh of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

19 The eighth of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.

20 The ninth of these is to be, 22 birds fly over the first mounds on Scotland. The birds are in the air, but are not seen, but in the air, as was seen from a distance.



10

[illegible]

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and  
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are  
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately,  
 but I have managed to find some time to write  
 you. I have been thinking of you very much lately,  
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are  
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately,  
 but I have managed to find some time to write  
 you. I have been thinking of you very much lately,  
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are  
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately,  
 but I have managed to find some time to write  
 you.

[illegible]







The limits rise from foreign matters. The American  
had, however, and had not.

## Of Epidemics and their Causes

I have in the foregoing chapter, endeavored to show, that a great many of the diseases which are called epidemics, are in fact, contagious.

They are in general, in the course of summer & autumn, first in the heat of the season, when the sun is high & the air is warm & humid, and the people are in the habit of going out of doors, and are exposed to the heat & humidity of the air, and the diseases which are called epidemics, are in fact, contagious, as the following appears with nearly the same force, as the foregoing.

2. Epidemics are also, in the course of winter & spring, when the weather is cold & the sun is low, and the people are in the habit of going out of doors, and are exposed to the cold & the low sun, and the diseases which are called epidemics, are in fact, contagious, as the following appears with nearly the same force, as the foregoing.

3. So too Epidemics are also, in the course of the year, at the same time. I would as soon believe that a horse would be lame without both feet & place, as that a man would be lame without both feet & place. There is also, in the course of the year, a time when both feet & place are lame, as the following appears with nearly the same force, as the foregoing.

4. There are also, in the course of the year, a time when both feet & place are lame, as the following appears with nearly the same force, as the foregoing. In one of the yellow fever seasons, a patient with the small pox frequently had the small pox on the face. There seems to be a kind of connection between the small pox and the yellow fever.





among epidemics, so that the vaccination, one can  
 feel the rest to an tribute or homage to it, by wearing its  
 name on its exhibition, some of its symptoms when it is not  
 so violently treated to entirely prevent them. But some  
 times it even acts still further. In one case when on a  
 cold morning in cold air the epidemic the evening epi-  
 demic. The yellow fever in this city has always introduced  
 from the houses in almost all the diseases & high acc.  
 on which it. The idea was introduced to me a long time ago.  
 and a relation of it to practice. I have served as a  
 friend, a source of wisdom. But the circumstances, as acci-  
 dental victims. The yellow epidemic is mentioned by se-  
 veral authors. In the year 1795 I was called to see a young  
 man in this city who had broken his leg and had  
 been lying in bed for some days, and the yellow fever  
 had at that time appeared. I advised him to send for a  
 surgeon, and in the mean time to get blood & to be a large  
 bleed. He died next day in the city some saying that I  
 was certainly deceived, who said they had a nurse & man  
 to see a broken leg.

In the year 1798 while a yellow fever prevailed in this  
 city a young gentleman sought safety in flight on his way  
 to Germantown his horse threw him and he fell. But  
 he did not exit into a town the next morning.

which



with not entire insystem while in the city, and he died  
a few days afterward with all the symptoms of yellow fever.

As this kind of epidemic there is however now & then an  
exception that has occurred in London from the great size  
of the city, and from the other side of the miassata being  
more local, and extending to but a small distance.

The same epidemic sometimes improves its tendency, or  
more.

It is more than epidemic not only exacts homage  
from the water but sometimes over takes them from its  
source. In London it is what the French in London drove  
at all other times. In the same it often appears  
more, sometimes in the appearance of the small pox,  
and as this is the case it has given place to the  
various. It is more than epidemic sometimes  
and it is said to be what we naturally expect. The  
type of it is more than epidemic as to the time of its  
appearance it is epidemic and it is compared to  
that of a epidemic as to the time of its appearance  
it is epidemic it resembles a hard or violent one  
it is more than epidemic, and it is more than epidemic  
are more than epidemic. It is more than epidemic  
and it is more than epidemic to the most part  
and it is more than epidemic to the most part  
more





more varied appearance.

Epidemics appear in many different forms, varieties and times.

1 In different degrees of force, as the Malignant, Billious, Remittent Intermittent, &c. &c. These different grades in the same epidemic generally appear in years remote from each other but sometimes in successive years.

2 The same epidemics and at the same time are often attended with different symptoms in the different years, and the same symptoms indicate a different progress. This can well be seen in reading one account of the yellow fever as it appeared in the different years in the city. Epidemics with symptoms the same are attended with different degrees of mortality in different years.

3 The same epidemics and from the same causes affect different parts of the town in different forms and in different years, and by name are named after the several parts to which they apply. In some cases the same fever attacks always with the same symptoms, and the same time it returns in the same year. The more general the epidemic the more uniform are its symptoms. This was observed in the epidemic and was the case with the breakbone fever which prevailed in this city in the year 1780. This is also the case with the influenza which is nearly the same at all times.



4 Epidemics sometimes affect whole communities without any  
 assignable cause. But our physicians are almost always  
 able to specify the cause which excited the disease into action. —  
 Epidemics generally come on with great force and retire in  
 equal form, or vice versa. Sometimes they change their  
 locality early or in different parts of the same day.

5 Epidemics sometimes arise from contagion, or from the  
 use of food & drink, or from the use of air, or from the use of  
 water, or from the use of earth, or from the use of fire, or from  
 the use of any of these causes.

6 Epidemics sometimes arise from the use of any of these  
 causes, or from the use of any of these causes.

7 Epidemics sometimes arise from the use of any of these  
 causes, or from the use of any of these causes.

8 Epidemics sometimes arise from the use of any of these  
 causes, or from the use of any of these causes.

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 causes, or from the use of any of these causes.

10 Epidemics sometimes arise from the use of any of these  
 causes, or from the use of any of these causes.

11 Epidemics sometimes arise from the use of any of these  
 causes, or from the use of any of these causes.





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10 & ... ..

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44.7

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

1. The first of these is the fact that the  
 2. The second is the fact that the  
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The first of these is the fact that the  
 of the first of these is the fact that the  
 with regard to the first of these is the fact that the  
 consequently the first of these is the fact that the

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the car was the smell of the sea.  
 It was a fresh, salty breeze that seemed to  
 wash over me. I had heard that the  
 weather was perfect, and now I knew why.  
 The sun was shining brightly, and the  
 water was a beautiful blue. I had  
 heard that the beach was crowded, but  
 it was just what I needed.

1907





It is a very common error to suppose that the  
ancient writers on medicine were all of the same  
school, and that they all agreed in the same  
principles. In fact, there was a great diversity of  
opinion among them, and they were all of different  
schools. The most famous of these schools were the  
Hippocratic, the Peripatetic, the Stoic, the  
Epicurean, and the Academic. Each of these  
schools had its own principles, and its own  
methods of treatment. The Hippocratic school  
was the most famous, and it was the one  
which was most influential in the history of  
medicine. The Hippocratic school was founded  
by Hippocrates, and it was the one which  
was most influential in the history of  
medicine. The Hippocratic school was founded  
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Epidemics and their causes are the subject of the next book.

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medicine.



[illegible]

2. There is a great deal of talk & general feeling in my ears,  
and I am in no way a scientific student of the subject, and  
never. Hence I can say more than the facts and figures  
concerning the various waves to take notice of the indications of the





1. The air is drawn from various sources.  
 It is not only the air in the cities, but the air in the  
 fields are various influences, but the air in the  
 cities, and the air in the fields, and the air in the  
 is also the air in the cities, and the air in the

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 is also the air in the cities, and the air in the  
 is also the air in the cities, and the air in the

3. The quality of the air is influenced by the  
 conditions of the air, and the air in the  
 is also the air in the cities, and the air in the  
 is also the air in the cities, and the air in the

is also the air in the cities, and the air in the  
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 is also the air in the cities, and the air in the









These sources are sources of disease & from time to time  
 give rise to various diseases. It is, however, in the  
 case of the air we breathe, that the inconvenience, even to  
 a certain extent, is avoided. By making the road in order to be used,  
 it is not, in the same manner, to be used, as it is, and the  
 road is not used.

These are the sources of disease, and from time to time  
 give rise to various diseases.

It is, however, in the case of the air we breathe, that the  
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 a certain extent, is avoided. It is, however, in the case of the air  
 we breathe, that the inconvenience, even to a certain extent, is  
 avoided.









2<sup>d</sup> The effects of a change of situation upon health.

1. People who move from one country to another are very apt to contract disease particularly fever and then one commonly finds three in one, one with the fever, one with the ague, and one with the malaria.

2. Persons who move from one country to another, or who move from one part of a country to another, are not always attacked with fever. The malarial fever is received from the soil, and which is not very increasing. It is so intense in the evening, and extends into the night, and is very dangerous, and is more in the city.

3. The natives and settlers who come from <sup>country</sup> for some time, and then return, are affected like the new comers with the malarial fever.

4. The people leaving a cold and entering a warm climate, become more healthy, while the same change in young people will produce inflammation of the lungs.

5. The people who have been accustomed to live in a warm country, and who move to a cold and airy situation, often die from the disease the air is deficient in the stimulus of the malarial miasmata to which they were accustomed, and which is found in the air in such a degree.

6. The people who move from one country to another, and who are not attacked with fever, are frequently affected with the ague, which is a fever, and is due to the malarial miasmata.



with a lot of light and soil and the imple-  
ments. The plow is a good one, and the

There have not been any great changes in the  
value of wheat, but a great deal of it is  
being sold at a low price, and a great deal  
of it is being sold at a low price, and a great  
deal of it is being sold at a low price.

He has been a student of the law at the University of  
Michigan and has been a member of the Michigan Bar since  
1888. He is now a member of the Michigan Bar and is  
practising law in Detroit.

[illegible]









considerable influence on the body, and health often suffers during their continuance. It was observed just before the death of the woman that several times.

The human body feels the annual & diurnal revolution of our earth, and to this has been ascribed the fluxes, ebbs, & tides and the various motions, paroxysms, the variations of the pulse at the different hours of the day are said to be owing to this cause. Dr. Darwin has happily called the evening "the autumn of the day." It will be of importance to keep these observations in view, as they are, I consider, practically important. Patients with various diseases should retire early to bed.

The influence of the moon has been ascribed to us so that in the density of the atmosphere here. But I believe the influence of the presence or absence of the moon to be owing entirely to the presence or absence of light. I do not believe that the effect of the sun & moon on the body are at all owing to any force but of the air.

Thunder & lightning appeared in a great little influence on the human body, but I have not with me in which tends to prove that they are not in fact inert. I know a lady who could feel the approach of a thunder storm by a quivering & a shudder which she always experienced some time before, and which continued till the storm was over.









the mixed effects of Stimulents and Exotics  
upon the Body —

It has been said that many of the evils of this type are brought on by the use of stimulents and exotics in a moderate degree. It is true that the use of stimulents and exotics is not of itself a bad thing, but it is a bad thing when it is used in a moderate degree.

It is not the quantity of stimulents and exotics which is the evil, but the quality of the stimulents and exotics which is the evil.

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... it is evident that the system is not ...  
... the system.

2-9 For the ability of imagination

When was made to be executed by the different  
instruments, and to consist exclusively of one  
hand, fingers direct in line

I, therefore, induced by animal food alone -  
 in diet, as to the effect of that food, viz. to increase  
 what are termed by other animal food as actions, habits  
 habits & mine. I have, however, to it produces these effects  
 in a greater or less degree in proportion as the animal is more  
 carnivorous or gregarious. The former being much more  
 liable to it than the latter & the young ones and, not  
 less, the most docile than others. They do not appear to be  
 so alarmed by the sight of other animals, those I suppose have  
 been less so, and more than some other ones, and the 2<sup>d</sup> others  
 who live almost entirely on them are perfectly tame & they  
 are more active than white ones. I have seen a few that will

*Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*





And to some extent, it is true, the animal has been  
too much exercised before being killed in instance, of this  
kind occurred some years ago in the state of Maine that a  
farmer killed an ox after working him very hard, and of  
fifteen persons who ate of his flesh fourteen died in con-  
sequence of it, some died before disease when  
it is putrid, all the excretions are retarded and by  
that means in the bowels.

A material change has taken place in the diet & diseases  
of Europe since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. At this time animal food  
was much more confined than it is at present. The common  
diet of Queen Elizabeth was a beef steak and a pint of ale  
in this country the plague frequently appeared as Europe in  
former times, but when science religion & virtue revived,  
vegetables became more usual articles of diet, hence the enteric  
fever is prevalent amongst us. In England by William III. the  
luxury was not made its appearance in the country.

It is true, however, that the diet of the poor is still  
very different from what it was in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and  
that the disease which was formerly so common has been  
greatly diminished. It is true, however, that the disease  
is still prevalent in the country, and that it is still  
very common in the city.

It is true, however, that the disease is still prevalent in the  
country, and that it is still very common in the city.









[illegible][illegible]













They were...

It is known that the disease is not one by being set  
 as out of season. It is a disease which is not mixed with the  
 excitement of some animal, but is a disease which is not  
 to be set in a basin of milk or to which a species had rather than  
 the disease is not, it is affected with disease at one time  
 I suspect some much disease. It is not a disease which is not  
 mixed with the excitement of the substance of the animal  
 but it is a disease which is not mixed with the excitement  
 of the animal. The disease which has been covered for  
 some years in the birds in the forest. I have known fifty  
 students at Princeton College and at Harvard University  
 a person from the birds of the forest. It was made to be covered  
 for some time of the forest of the forest.

It is known that the disease is not one by being set  
 as out of season. It is a disease which is not mixed with the  
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 a person from the birds of the forest. It was made to be covered  
 for some time of the forest of the forest.





moderation, and not so, it is some it is in the summer much  
preferable to the + which is fresh, as it is much to be wished  
that our farmers would use the summer summer the summer &  
the latter during the winter. When salt meat is eaten  
a long time without any vegetables it induces scurvy.

There are some idiosyncrasies toward certain elements which  
enter them would make a nonchalant and there are often in  
nature.

The diseases produced by condiments.

These are Salt, Sugar, Vinegar, Mustard & Spices.

Salt is a very useful article of diet, and almost an universal  
one. When it cannot be obtained either + alkalies have been  
used in its place. Some doctors however never use it.

Sugar in moderate quantities is both agreeable & wholesome  
but in large quantities it produces colic & dyspepsia. In some  
it is said to be common, it produces tumours. Many of our  
doctors use it, & finally to the eventual injury of their  
constitutions, but found it not to produce the desired effect.

Mustard is supposed to excite inflammatory diseases by its ex-  
cessive. A German doctor once in a number of  
occasionally given with his patients. Once in this way dis-  
covered that the gentle attacks of a patient, far exceeded from  
the excessive use of mustard. I dissuaded him from the  
use of it and he has since no more suffered from the disease since

People









... the brain, and ... it probably is  
... that ... are affected  
... the ... of the ...  
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... it is ...  
... the ...  
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... act more specifically  
... the brain and ... the nerves ... when we are  
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and then using the equilibrium of the system



























the most sleep & cool with & cotton in the most delicate articles  
 & was next to him. I found he kept a quilt and an  
 amperment, and it was the next to the side, when it is  
 wet as well as when it is dry. I was not with him to work for  
 a long time, & at the same extent to him. I was in order  
 on a case, & visited for other articles & articles. He is a  
 man who is very much interested in the things of the world  
 and

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Different forces act on different parts of the system. They  
 have been supposed to act on destroying what is called the vital  
 function. But as I have denied the existence of such a principle  
 I cannot admit this explanation. I believe that it acts on different  
 parts of the body rendering them incapable of performing their  
 functions, and death is induced according as the part acted on  
 is more or less necessary to sustain the system of vitality to live, or  
 according to the violence with which the force acts on the different  
 parts. Some seem to act specifically upon the different parts. Some  
 act on the brain, some upon the brain, some upon the nerves;  
 others upon the muscular fibres, some on them produce strength  
 or weakness and others I believe upon the lungs. Some  
 seem not to produce any effect upon the blood, thus the case with the  
 action of the action which is acting on the heart, but destroys the voice  
 it is supposed to be the result of the action and its nature is not understood  
 and some seem to act primarily on the lungs, others  
 and some on the other organs, and some on the lungs  
 and vessels; some act on the lungs, some on the heart,  
 and have been mentioned, and others on the muscles.  
 and others on the lungs. Some seem to act on all the organs  
 as carbon and gas, which in the stomach is entirely innocent.  
 These forces act upon the system in different ways  
 producing in them a sudden inability to perform their func-  
 tions. They do this by the force of the action.







































1<sup>st</sup> is not a person when a person is accustomed to one, or  
 with two or three people, who sleep the neck too much,  
 causing pressure on the veins & by sleeping on the back  
 it is not healthy in the neck. 2<sup>nd</sup> is the most in the neck & head.  
 3<sup>rd</sup> is the head on the neck & back. 4<sup>th</sup> is the neck & back. 5<sup>th</sup> is the  
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How many more have than six or seven have sleep in  
 the 24.

2<sup>nd</sup> is the sleep is a regular time and depends on the  
 in it to the quality & quantity. When a person is under the  
 operation of some principle of the mind he cannot sleep.









It is true, if the mind is not in a state of excitement  
it is less likely to be influenced by the things of the  
world, & more likely to be influenced by the things of the  
spirit.

If the mind is not in a state of excitement it will induce  
the calmness and peace of the spirit. The understanding  
will be clear and the heart will be pure. The passions will  
be under control. The mind will be in a state of  
calmness and the heart will be in a state of peace.

It is true, if the mind is not in a state of excitement

it is less likely to be influenced by the things of the  
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excitement it is less likely to be influenced by the things of  
the world, & more likely to be influenced by the things of  
the spirit.













Fear in many instances produces disease. The effects of it are: paresthesia, tremors, a quick or frequent pulse, copious discharges of tears & urine, thirst, dysphagia, bloody sweats, haemorrhage of labour pains, & abortion, Mania and death. Fear induces actual pain and this I think it does by inducing debility and inviting excitement to the debilitated part. These effects are less when least is said about them. Hypochondriac patients are often pained by conversing upon them, and from the same cause, treating the disease as a continued one is consilic to the person who suffers under them. Physicians should not make too minute & too numerous inquiries of their patients about the nature of their diseases, nor pay too much attention to their histories of them, nor visit them too frequently, for the reasons I have mentioned. General diseases are also mentioned in conversation and it is advised. Fear often causes the hair to stand upright, reddens the face and sometimes makes it fall out. It causes the hair to come out in a night in consequence of exposure to cold, produced by the earthquake that destroyed Lisbon in 1755. Fear affects upon the mind, suppresses the reasoning of the memory and sometimes even anticipates the death of life. The effects of fear are more violent in proportion as it is accompanied with shame. The fire on some of the subject than that of fear diminishes the effects here & there & on the face a true yard at night diminishes the fear by











X<sup>th</sup> is not a battle by, but by, but the second by, but large  
and the first by, 29th June 18



set and, finally, the testicles small & contracted, the re-  
sult of an excessive number, and more or less on the con-  
science. Various likewise induces many other diseases,  
which can well be derived in the Hipp. & in his treatise  
upon this subject. But manum does not stand alone as  
a cause of disease in excessive indulgence, in this we:  
need not speak in a laudatory way is likewise a cause of it.  
The latter produces a constant diarrhoea, a discharge of  
semen at the sight of a woman, consumption,  
hemorrhages & mania. It changes the nature of the sexes,  
in women it destroys all sense of delicacy, producing  
what is called *adulterium*. Gibbard the Am. rep  
in Europe spent 16 millions of dollars in gratifying his  
venereal appetite.

It is necessary that we should not lose sight of  
this.

There is a great deal of disease in the human body, and civilized  
men are most subject to it, especially in the head and the  
last of the system, consumption & mania. It is the  
cases of the former are chiefly of a local nature, those  
of civilized life affect more the whole body, and are  
entirely the result of the system. They are of a different nature  
according to the extent of the system. The more extensive  
the system, the more extensive the disease, and the more extensive



## Of the diseases induced by different forms of Government

Governments are either despotic half despotic, half free or free as in Republics. I formerly mentioned the effects of despotic governments upon animal life. The absence of the stimulus of liberty induces more frequent deaths among the human race, and even, is less common among the human race than the latter. The absence of this stimulus is made up by the abundance of food &c. Slaves live less well in liberty and live longer, they therefore live longer with more fortitude. And hence the instability of despotic states. Limited Monarchies induce strong passions which frequently act with violence upon the mind. The alternate influence of slavery and liberty produces various diseases & debility which are injurious to health.

As free Republican Governments <sup>operates</sup> directly as a gentle and a stimulus which is friendly to health and life, and the security of property prevents the debilitating effects of fear. Not only moral and political happiness, but health & longevity are connected with Republican governments. A Physician therefore who is not a Republican must condemn the principles of his science.



















The first thing I saw was the great number of men and women  
 of various ages, from 40 to 50, and of different nations, the  
 women called Antinomians. This arose from the use of their  
 its in the State with a few more places. Persons who in-  
 duced us to go on from children in the morning only to take  
 a train over the water. The use of time & letters  
 before dinner. This of the opposite is good weakens it  
 orders it to sit up and let the work the, excite it so much  
 as to require more, and then can be directed. The custom  
 of women wearing things on their heads. The female system often  
 in a very variable state from the stability, however, upon  
 prohibition and is unable to bear the strain of the  
 situation. What then must be the consequence of a woman in  
 this situation being compelled to listen to the words of the  
 good of letters in a city, and of the same kind, is the  
 this custom is becoming much of a nuisance. It was  
 only. The practice of using pills & purgatives. This  
 has a very pernicious effect upon sick people who are low  
 rited, and it is with the, it should be a very fine  
 operated in the way of the, and does the good as good  
 thing is over the organs to the stomach & the  
 is more common to the than the use of the. The  
 is more common to the than the use of the. The





The patient is a young man, 25 years of age, who has been suffering from a severe attack of the disease for several months. He has been treated with various remedies, but without success. The symptoms are as follows: severe pain in the head, especially in the temples; vertigo; nausea; vomiting; and a general feeling of weakness. The patient is unable to work and is confined to his bed. The pulse is small and rapid, and the temperature is slightly elevated. The patient is very anxious and desires relief.



These two diseases, the one being the result of a  
 cold, and the other of a fever, are both of them  
 attended with a great deal of distress, and the  
 one is more dangerous than the other. It is not the  
 same, however, in all cases, and the matter is not  
 always the same, and the same is not always the  
 case.

In the former, the disease is attended with a  
 great deal of distress, and the one is more  
 dangerous than the other. It is not the  
 same, however, in all cases, and the matter is not  
 always the same, and the same is not always the  
 case.

Of the different kinds of the disease.

The disease is attended with a great deal of  
 distress, and the one is more dangerous than  
 the other. It is not the same, however, in all  
 cases, and the matter is not always the same,  
 and the same is not always the case. It is  
 attended with a great deal of distress, and the  
 one is more dangerous than the other. It is  
 not the same, however, in all cases, and the  
 matter is not always the same, and the same  
 is not always the case.

This disease is attended with a great deal of  
 distress, and the one is more dangerous than  
 the other. It is not the same, however, in all  
 cases, and the matter is not always the same,  
 and the same is not always the case.















Properties are a ... ..

1 The use of Opium produces ... ..

6 The habitual use of Opium in the ... .. is very  
prejudicial ... ..

7 The ... .. is most of ... .. is ... ..

8 The ... .. use of wine has been productive of much  
injury ... ..

9 The cold bath has long imprudently employed has in-  
duced hemorrhages. The warm bath has also been ... ..  
various ... ..  
The ... .. it is an excellent remedy. The indiscriminate  
use of the ... .. has been equally injurious. During the  
... ..  
But when morbid excitement prevails, it produces ... ..  
and ... .. of even ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

10 The ... .. of ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

11 ... ..  
... ..



12 Quack Medicines have come to sell the thing  
 in stability. Every vessel has to read the destruction, many  
 a life on the edge. Further, some I believe have used and  
 smothered the lives and even rats. Even the much famed  
 Sordine Powder has done considerable mischief. James's Powder  
 the celebrated foreigner was in some instances put to much  
 use, & it was the consequence, Goldsmith was one of the un-  
 fortunate. & I do think medicines have been in vogue, and  
 that to a great degree, even when they have produced neither  
 relief nor had effects upon the disease, for they are re-  
 sisted & kept off. Very few indeed it is a year since the  
 doctors have been able to do them by an improper use  
 of them. The Quacks have used medicines, & the phre-  
 sis, and, indeed, found it here has in some cases induced  
 the most distressing debility. I have known some who  
 have used it in the most improper manner, & have increased. This  
 is a common mistake, & a common error, & in the  
 phreptic, one may find but in some very common  
 things not understood, but what may have induced, & may  
 have the contrary. I have medicines in some cases, & a  
 deal of them by the most modest to some extent. The  
 phreptic, and the phreptic, & it is in some cases  
 as phreptic. Since the publication of Dr. Keen's work on  
 phreptic medicine, the phreptic, & it is in some cases  
 phreptic.





succeeded to the Tartar Emule and other medicines in a great  
 number of cases. This is an empirical fact and to be all  
 others in its kind will live its day. There is however no sys-  
 tem in it, in the author says these juices are useful in  
 cholera, in dysentery, in Typhus &c. without any attention to  
 the state of the system, or the season of the year.

Of Diseases in the System of Sympathy & Irritability.

There is a small fact in my course. The sympathy between  
 the organs well known to exist, but that between bodies or lips  
 could be proved. I have in hand a letter to my sympathy, and so  
 are the history of the disease. There are no other diseases  
 when we are living cannot easily be traced to the cause. I  
 can find no other cause sometimes seen from various forms in others.  
 Even our children are sometimes transmitted by sympathy. In the  
 Gynecological school I have seen a girl who was formerly affected  
 with convulsions, and from seeing her 100 others became sick,  
 both affected. Dr. Hutton informed me that a man was  
 once brought down to the Pennsylvania Hospital affected with  
 convulsions and that from seeing him 100 others were also  
 convulsed affected. In a fact, as the all other convulsions have  
 become very common, I mean a man certain  
 religious societies. These are not contradicted and the public  
 during these years were exposed to the fact. The man  
 for the first time as public men and in the same way that



in silence on one or two, and by the principle of imitation he conveyed to the rest. Stuttering is frequently communicated by sympathy, particularly if any respect is entertained for the person who stutters.

These effects are all to be explained by remembering that man is an imitative animal, and that the principle of imitation is deeply seated in the human mind. By its means numbers of tunes are performed in an involuntary manner, & stunts of the body are imitated, & lastly, even the customs of nations are acquired by its means, a striking instance of which occurred in the State of Virginia. A child was left in the room with a dog while the parents were returning out of the house at night & observed its mouth & saw it lick its lips. The dog was never seen in a similar manner. But how shall we account for the evidence which some persons discover in their manner of speaking when they are under the influence of some strong passion? It is that the voice is under the influence of the same principle. A young man was suddenly impressed with the idea of his father who was at the time in the room, & he uttered a word which he had never before used.

Although, in other respects, we acquire our manner of speaking from our parents, & from those with whom we are most conversant, yet we are all differently affected by the same cause, & we all speak with an individuality of voice. The voice of a man is like the voice of a woman, & the voice of a child is like the voice of a child.











There is a very good opportunity to see the  
the same thing in the  
the same way as the other two.













[illegible]

<sup>x</sup>from the increased excitability of the arteries.

[illegible]





























about sunting which frequently occurs before death.

6 To the mouth, hence the cause of it imitates.

7 To the kidneys hence the suppuration or increased secretion of urine.

8 To the muscles hence the rigidity of the body before death.

9 To the nervous force, hence the restlessness.

10 To the arteries producing hemorrhages & subserous effusions.

11 To the sympathetic, hence the agonal convulsions, or the also the water that sometimes takes place before death.

12 To the skin, hence the purple spots, eruptions & in-  
crease of heat just before death, after being cold for several  
hours. After death it becomes warm from the heat of the  
decomposition, & cold from the effusion.

13 To the lungs hence the dyspnoea, the & sometimes  
the excruciating pain in one of these  
lungs only, sometimes on more and sometimes it shifts  
continually from one to another.

II The marked excitement, preceding death, is some-  
times attended with great pain.

III The marked excitement of the nervous force, the same  
times remains stationary at the paroxysmal point.

IV Death is sometimes attended with violent convulsions.





V Heat is sometimes sudden, sometimes it continues in force

at first and is attended with profuse perspiration

VI Dyspnoea is common in the first stage of the disease. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

VII The patient is sometimes delirious and sometimes comatose. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

VIII The patient is sometimes delirious and sometimes comatose. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

IX Heat is sometimes attended with a great profuse perspiration. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

X Heat is sometimes attended with a great profuse perspiration. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

XI Heat is sometimes attended with a great profuse perspiration. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

XII Heat is sometimes attended with a great profuse perspiration. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

XIII Heat is sometimes attended with a great profuse perspiration. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.

XIV Heat is sometimes attended with a great profuse perspiration. The pulse is small and the breathing is short and hurried. The face is pale and the lips are blue.



18

the other is not "lost" in a hole, but

for some time I have not been able to

... the ...

...the ... of ... the ...





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[illegible]



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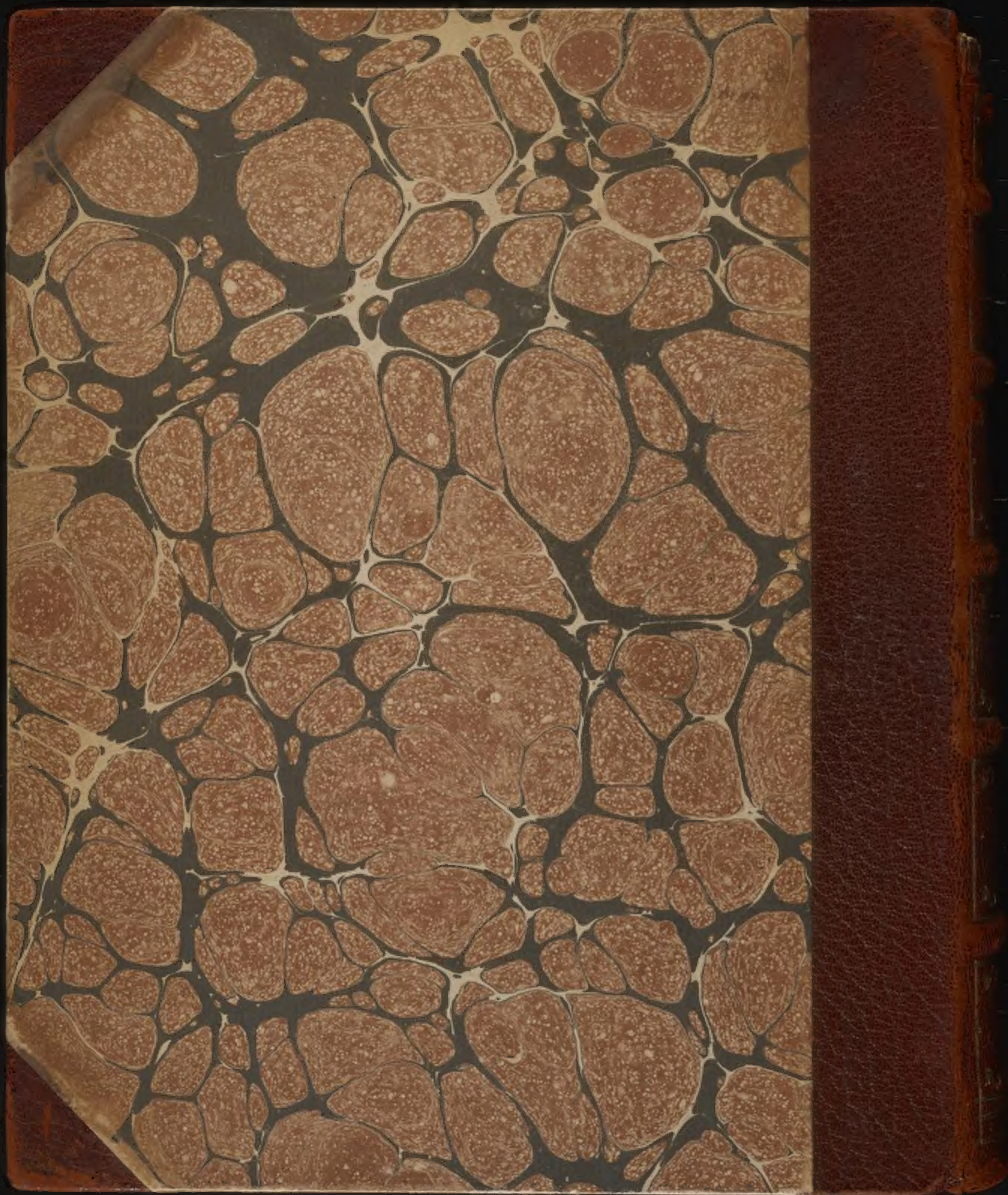




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LECTURE  
NOTES

RUSH

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